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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XIX NO 19- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

MERELY SHADOW NOT EVEN SUBSTANCE OF SWARAJ.

"MAC'S" OFFER ADDS INSULT TO INJURY.

"Sweeping Reservations And Illusory Powers."

"THE STRUGGLE MUST GO ON"

Mr. V. J. Patel Shows Up The Sham.

Three prominent public men of Bombay—Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. M. C. Chagla,—in the course of their interviews show up the sham of Swaraj as contained in the Premier's announcement.

Mr. V. J. Patel says that the speech of Mr. MacDonald contained in the Premier's anneven the substance of Swaraj.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas sees in the scheme as outlined by the Premier the coming out of the European and the Princes on the top.

Mr. M. C. Chagla characterises the scheme as a negation of responsible government when one takes into consideration the safeguards proposed.

In an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding Premier's announcement, Sjt V. J. Patel says:—I cannot resist the temptation, even from sickbed in the hospital, of giving expression to my views on the statement made by the Prime Minister at the close of the plenary sessions of the so-called Round Table Conference.

That statement, in my judgment is wholly unacceptable and, indeed, adds insult to injury. More than 70,000 Congress workers are behind prison bars. Their treatment in jail is, to say the least, unworthy of any civilized administration. Lathi charges by the police are the order of the day throughout, the whole country, regardless of all considerations of decency, chivalry or humanity. Indiscriminate firing here and there continues from time to time. The four Sholapur Martial Law prisoners have been hanged, universal petition, prayers and protest notwithstanding. Thousands of men, women and children in parts of the country where the movement for non-payment of taxes has been launched, have been subjected to indescribable hardships. Businessmen throughout the country have suffered enormous losses and many of them have been practically ruined. Never before in the history of India's struggle for freedom, the sufferings and sacrifices of the people have been so great.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST BRITAIN.

The ordinary laws of the land have been virtually suspended and the administration is being carried on for the last nine months by operation of ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy. Hundreds of Congress and other Organisations, throughout the country, have been declared unlawful. The cumulative effect of all this has been to harden public opinion against British connection, and that feeling has taken deep root and grown in intensity and in volume.

ALL RESERVATIONS AND NO RESPONSIBILITY.

If a referendum were taken today, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind, that an overwhelming majority of Indians would cast their vote against British connection. Not even Mahatma Gandhi could save the situation. It is possible that the offer of full and complete Dominion Status might divide the Congress into two camps. The offer contained in the Prime Minister's statement is an offer of shadow and not of substance, and is bound to unify the Congress ranks. The triple reservations agreed upon are so wide and of such a sweeping character as to swamp all elements of responsibility. This is what the Government of India have themselves stated in their despatch on the Report of the Simon Commission; "if the sums required to make the payments due under the three main headings should be made a statutory first charge on the Consolidated Fund, then the total of the charges including annual expenditure on army and interest on Loans account amounts to eighty per cent of the net revenue of the Central Government." It is therefore clear that the responsibility of Finance Minister to the Legislature under the proposed constitution is wholly illusory, and he must continue to be responsible to the Governor-General for discharging the first charge. What India really needs most and Nationalist India has always demanded is the right to regulate its own financial and Fiscal policy, as well as its Military Policy. In the absence of this right, Dominion Status or responsible Government is a contradiction in terms. Whatever may be said about the personnel of the Army during the brief period of transition, there is no justification whatever for withholding the control of the Army from the representatives of the people.

I will add one word about the idea of Federated India. It is a novel idea and unless the structure proposed to be created ensures the real representation of the people of the country including those of the Indian States. The proposed scheme will be full of danger.

IS IT THE LAST WORD?

In these circumstances, and if what Mr. MacDonald has said is the last word on the subject and the British Government do not contemplate facing the realities of the situation, there is no hope of any conciliation and the struggle must go on. If on the other hand, the statement is intended to be treated merely as a feeler, it is a different matter. The next few days will clear the atmosphere.

SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS AND INDIAN HIGHNESSES "COME OUT ON TOP."

Doubts About Successful Working Of New Constitution.

Although the Premier's speech seems to have been delivered in a friendly spirit, mere words will mean very little as the Premier said words can be only converted into deeds by men here. The thing that matters is the actual wording of various sub-committees. The Sankey Report has been accepted by all excepting Mr. Jinnah as a splendid masterpiece. Mr. Jinnah has doubts about successful working of such a constitution. So have I. I do want Federation for India but I want British India to be united into one unit in the first instance and then Federation of this with the Chamber of Princes or any body representing the Princes. I am as anxious to preserve Independence and the autonomy of Indian States and prevent interference by British India as I am to preserve autonomy of British India. I do not want representatives of Indian States to be members of Central Legislature. Their representatives and ours should come together in a new body above both units on all-India questions such as Army, Customs, etc. Some of the rulers who have gone to England, have expressed their desire not to interfere in matter relating only to British India. It is difficult to understand why this new kind of Federation is shut up. If and when Indian States have constitutions like that of British India I do not mind their representation in Indian Central Legislature. The Premier has spoken at great length about safeguards and he has told us he detests the word "Safeguards." But he tries to defend this safeguards which he puts under three heads. While I have no obection to safeguards to minorities, I object to vast powers vested on Governors and Governor-Generals. They are so wide that it is doubtful if any Legislature will be able to function to the fullest extent without being interfered with by Governors or Governor-Generals. It seems that there has been opposition from some British Indian Delegates excluding ex-members of Council to the vesting of such vast powers in the heads of the Presidencies or the Government of India. Unless there is great deal of modification in the granting of these powers, control of Legislature will, by representatives of people, only be partial.

What I most object, however, is Premier's remarks that "If there were any doubts at all about India shouldering these obligations, responsibilities, the moral status of India would be deteriorated." And that it is to put India in moral position in the eyes of the rest of the world that sections reserved subjects will be required.

India knows what its moral obligations are and will always be prepared to fulfill them so long as she is satisfied that the obligations were entered into for her bona fide interest. India has every right to raise questions about the legality of obligations incurred on her

(Continued on Page 5).

LADY VIDYAGOURI'S WIRE TO "MAC"

Release Gandhiji And Jawaharlal

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai, on behalf of the Farmers' Federation, has cabled to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald complimenting him on his statement which "opens possibilities" and requesting him to advise His Majesty immediately to release Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Shivram Sharma, Secretary, Gujerat Nayi Brahman (Barbars) Sabha was arrested to-day in connection with the boycott of the Census.—A. P.

"No Hope Can Be Built On "Mac's Statement"

Mahamandal Considers It Not Advantageous To Merchants

The Managing Committee of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations have issued a statement on the Premier's statement, in the course of which it is stated:

"The Executive Committee of the Mahamandal cannot build any hope on the concluding speech of Mr. MacDonald at the Round Table Conference and on the statement of his Government made therein.

"The Committee feel that this declaration is vague and discouraging. On the other hand the reservations and safeguards proposed therein are numerous, and consequently, the hope of those individuals who had expectations of the R. T. C. will be shattered.

"The Committee believe that this statement will be considered neither tatisfactory nor advantageous by any section of the mercantile community."

Government Defeated ON AMENDMENT TO EDUCATION BILL

MAC DOES NOT TREAT DEFEAT AS VITAL

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In the Commons, Government was defeated by 232 votes to 249, on an amendment to the Education Bill moved by the Labourite Mr. Scurr demanding that the Bill should not operate until the State aid had been extended to non-provided schools. Mr. MacDonald subsequently announced that Government would not treat the defeat as vital, no principle being involved. Government accepted the amendment.—Reuter.

NAGPUR'S 13th "WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The 13th "War Council" is arrested. President Pandharipande and Secretary Gupta are arrested under Section 108, and Sit. Joshi, Editor "Congress Bulletin" is arrested under the Unauthorised Newssheets Ordinance.

WAS HARI KISHEN'S CONFESSION ADMISSIBLE?

University Shooting Case

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

At the resumed hearing of the trial of Harkishan in connection university shooting outrage, Lewis, manager Walter Lock Coy. repeated the evidence given in the lower court.

Cross-examined he stated that he had measured the bullets with calgram. It was just possible that they were fired by another revolver, but, the six cartridges were of the same bore as the revolver. Before examining Mahmud, Magistrate, who had to prove the confession of accused Mr. Asaf Ali submitted he questioned the authenticity of the document. According to law it ought to have been sent through the proper channel. It must have been in possession of the Police and, therefore, it was inadmissible.

Mr. Kalandar Ali, Public Prosecutor, explained that the document was in possession of the investigating agency which was busy investigating the conspiracy in connection with the outrage and, therefore, could not be produced. He was justified in producing it and could prove it even without producing it. The Court held the document admissible.

ASSEMBLY

CLOTH SHOP PICKETS ARRESTED

Five Men And Two Women Marched To Lock-Up

THREE VOLUNTEERS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Mangaldas Kika, Kallasdas Ganeshdas and three other volunteers who were picketing at Memon Moholla were arrested on Thursday evening by the Pydhownie Police.

It appears that cloth merchant was removing his goods when he was prevented by some volunteers and two ladies. Some rowdies took the side of the merchant and roughly handled the ladies as well as some of the volunteers. Finding that this was of no avail and that the Congress volunteers were determined to prevent him from taking the goods the Muslim shop keeper sought the help of the police who went to the spot and arrested five volunteers and two ladies. Three volunteers who were roughly handled were taken to the Congress Hospital.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION KILLS 5 PERSONS

Six Men Gassed.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Five persons were killed and several injured in an explosion in Auchengeich Colliery, at Chryston, Lanarkshire this morning. Six rescuers were gassed. They have been admitted to the hospital.—Reuter.

250 NAGPUR VOLUNTEERS RELEASED

Congress Bulletin Editor Gets 6 Months

NAGPUR Jan. 22.

Mr. Joshi, editor "Congress Bulletin" was sentenced to six months' R. I. and fined Rs. 200, or 15 days' more.

Sjts. Pandjari Pande and Gupta, President and Secretary respectively, of the "War Council" will be tried on 27th instant.

250 volunteers released this evening from the Nagpur Central Jail before the expiry of their period of imprisonment.—A. P. Special.

CONGRESS LEADERS

Attitude Of Deference To India's Liberals

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The following cablegram was received by Pandit Motilal Nehru from Messrs. Sastri, Jayakar and Sapru after the Working Committee had unanimously adopted a resolution on the situation.

"Starting to-morrow, meanwhile earnestly beg you postpone decision till we meet."

The Working Committee considered the cablegram and sent the following reply:—

"Your cable received after the Working Committee adopted unanimously a resolution on the situation. In deference to your wishes will not release for publication till we meet. Meanwhile Congress programme will continue to be followed."

The resolution of the Working Committee will therefore, not be released for publication until Messrs. Sastri, Jayakar and Sapru have had an opportunity of making such representations as they desire.

The following resolution was adopted. "The Working Committee places on record its deep sense of loss sustained by the country in the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali, whose great courage and lofty patriotism, spirit of self-sacrifice and dynamic personality has been of great value to the Congress" and the Nation.—A. P. Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S UNFAVOURABLE DECISION

If Amnesty Had Been Declared?

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The impression on reading between the lines of the reply to the leaders in London and the decision to continue the Congress programme it is evident that the Working Committee has not received the Premier's declaration with satisfaction. There is much speculation as to what is the exact nature of the unanimous decision reached.

If a general amnesty had been declared. The Working Committee's decision would, it is surmised, have been greatly influenced. As matters stand everything appears to point to the fact that the Working Committee's resolution on the situation will not be encouraging to the advocates of a settlement, unless modified as a result of Messrs. Sapru's, Jayakar's and Sastri's representations —A. P. Special.

"NATIONALISTS" TRAPPED BY PREMIER'S SPEECH.

But Want Indian Control Of Country's Finances.

THERE CAN BE NO GOODWILL UNLESS ORDINANCES ARE SUSPENDED AND AMNESTY DECLARED.

APPEAL TO PREMIER TO BE MORE FRANK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The members of the Nationalist Party of the Assembly discussed the Premier's declaration, under the leadership of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, and have issued the following statement over the signatures of Mr. Rangachariar and fourteen others. Some more members are expected to join in as signatories. The statement runs:—

"We members of the Nationalist Party, having carefully considered the Premier's speech, which he made at the final plenary session of the Round Table Conference, are of the opinion that the announcement made by him of the views of His Majesty's Government and of the policy they propose to adopt for giving effect to those views in establishing a constitution which will advance India to full responsibility for her own Government and give her as a result of the labours of the Conference an equal status of Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations is a welcome and gratifying one.

THOSE RESERVATIONS!

We are pleased to note that His Majesty's Government recognise that the reservations which are to be placed upon the full powers of the Legislature are not only to be transitory, but are to be framed and exercised so as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new Constitution to true responsibility for her own Government. In particular, we are emphatically of the opinion that the reservations in the matter of financial adjustments must not in the least degree hamper the effective control of Indian Ministers over the finances of India.

DECLARATION APPROVED.

Subject to further consideration after the details are evolved later as to the precise form and structure of the new Government, we approve of the principles underlying the declaration. The fine sentiments expressed by the Premier in his noble speech are worthy of the occasion and mark an era full of promises for the future. While welcoming the declaration of policy we trust that its realisation will be immediate, which alone can really satisfy the country. While reserving the liberty to consider the whole scheme after the details are known, we venture to endorse the substance and accept the spirit in which the offer has been made.

AMNESTY ESSENTIAL.

For such acceptance to be of real effect, the co-operation of that important section of Indian political activity, whose absence at the Conference the Premier so profoundly regretted, is essential, and that co-operation cannot be secured unless this declaration is also accompanied by wholehearted and generous extension of the trust and good-will to the leaders of the Congress. We urge upon the Government the necessity of a general political amnesty and the suspension of Ordinances. Then alone full, sympathetic, and unprejudiced examination of the Premier's statement from the peoples' view-point can be secured.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

While several Congress organisations have been declared unlawful and prominent leaders are incarcerated in jails, it is idle to expect that atmosphere of peace which is so essential at the present stage. While making this appeal to the Government, we also make an earnest appeal to the Congress leaders both in and outside jails, to give most careful consideration to every part of the declaration and co-operate and unite with the rest of the country in securing such modifications and improvements as may be deemed necessary. We are of the opinion that the offer is one which is worthy of the most careful consideration."—A. P.

MR. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

Elected Dy. President Of Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The election of the Deputy President was the only business before the Legislative Assembly to-day. The Chairman announced that there were only two candidates and Mr. Amarnath Dutt having withdrawn Mr. Shanmukham Chetty had been unanimously elected Deputy President. (Cheers.) The formal approval of the Governor-General would be sought and communicated to the House in due course.

The Leader of the House, in stating the Government business for the next week, announced that motions would be made for leave to introduce the Cantonments Amendment Bill, the Territorial Force Bill, the Auxiliary Force Bill, the Vizagapatam Ports Bill, the Bill for amending Naval Armaments Act and Bills for developing the gold thread industry and steel industry.

Motions will also be made for the election of members to the Standing Committee on Haj Pilgrimage, for the appointment of a Committee to examine the report of the Tariff Board on the Salt Industry and make recommendation thereon and for a Standing Committee on roads.

Another motion will be made for the ratification of Government's action regarding the increased import duty on galvanized sheets.

LOBBY COMMENTS ON SIR GEORGE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Lobby comments on Sir George Rainy's announcement about the salt industry were that it marked an important departure in the procedure concerning the Tariff Board's report, and particular interest was attached to it in view of the Government's desire to carry the Assembly with it over the ticklish question of salt. Sir George Schuster was informally consulted regarding the personnel of this Committee.

On Mr. Ziauddin's motion the Counterfeit Currency Bill has been referred to the Select Committee consisting of the Finance Member, Sir Lancelot Graham, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sjts. Azharali, Bagatram Puri, Sant Singh, B. N. Mitra, Mr. Morgan, Deputy President, and the mover with instruction to report by February 4.

Mr. Acheson, the Acting Foreign Secretary, was sworn in.—A. P.

Official Business Days In Assembly

DELHI, Jan. 21.

It is notified that the following are the provisional dates for the disposal of official business in the Legislative Assembly: 2nd, 4th, 9th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th February.—A. P.

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WANTED—Reliable MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, SECRETARIES and GENERAL CLERKS, knowing accounts, business correspondence in English and Urdu, well up as Shorthand Typist, reliable with experience only need apply with copies of their testimonials quoting the minimum salary expected for Bombay as well as other up-country branches, good references necessary. Khalsa Trading Co. 5, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
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A R 4163

WANTED—A trained FIRE INSURANCE ASSISTANT for the Fire Department. Apply stating age qualifications to: R. G. DAS & CO., P. O. Box 2378, Calcutta.
A 2322

WANTED—An experienced CHEMIST, capable of doing research and investigation works on Casein. Preference given to those who have studied at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Duplicate certificates necessary. State lowest salary. Apply Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE PREMISES on 1st and 2nd floors of Bombay House, area about 2500 sq. ft. in each. Can be divided in two portions if required. Moderate rent. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
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Morvi, dated 18-1-1931.
2364

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SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of 30 Shares, Nos. 230336/230365 of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Late Mr. Feroze Dinshah Cooper have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicates for the same will be issued to his executors.

Bombay, 21st January 1931.
2393

NOTICE.

THE LIST prepared in accordance with Section 23(k) of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. XIX of 1930, showing the number of valid votes given to each of the candidates at the B (Mandvi) Ward bye-election on the 20th January, 1931, is available for inspection by voters. Copies will be supplied to candidates at a fee of Re. 1/ each.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January 1931.
2399

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HAVRE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd January, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous to take on lease for five or ten years the running Ice Plant (12 tons capacity), Soda Factory and complete Foundry Workshop, are invited to make an offer of their terms to the undersigned up to 6th February, 1931. Workshops and Machinery open to inspection at the site of Rampur State Factories, near Railway Station. Present lease expires on 14th April, 1931.

FINANCE MINISTER,
Rampur State, U. P.
2397

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at 8, Queens Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of Jacobean and plain modern style specially made complete bungalow furniture, H. M. V. gramophone, very rich Derby and Jacobean style Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Jacobean beds, lady's chival dressing cabinets, roll top office table, screen, compectum wardrobes, silver and brass ornaments, carpets, best platedware, etc.

Property of E. J. O'Brien, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 15TH KAMATHIPURA STREET

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Sanjit, Attorneys for Ramchandra Genuji Shinde and Sadashiv Harischandra Barmukh the Surviving Trustees appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by a consent Decree dated the 9th day of April, 1926, made in High Court Suit No. 4716 of 1922 filed by Krishnaji Laxman Pimpalnerker and others against Laxman Dhakuji Gowde and other Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction ON SATURDAY the 7th February 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property by virtue of the power given to the said surviving Trustees by an order dated the 25th day of July 1930, made in the above suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 15th Kamathipura Lane within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay & containing by admeasurement 100 Square yards or thereabouts and bearing old Survey No. 4674, New No. 4066, old Survey No. 4209, New Survey No. 6476-6477 and Cadastral Survey No. 325 Byculla Division bearing E Ward No. 2198-2199 and Street Nos. 50-52-54 and bounded on the East and on the West by the property of Rajaram Chinde, on the North by Kamathipura Street and on the South by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OF MR. ABDUL KADAR HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED, KNOWN AS "GAYA COTTAGE" AT CADELL ROAD, MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd March, 1922, made between Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow at Cadell Road, admeasuring about 6797 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 9, New No. 3450, Old Survey No. 215, New Survey No. 1544, Cadastral Survey No. 507 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under G (North) Nos. 4704 to 4707, Street Nos. 34 to 37, New G Ward Nos 4704 to 4707 Street Nos. 34 etc. and bounded on the North by a bungalow called Warden Cottage of Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, on the East by Cadell Road on the South by the property of Mrs. A. C. Viegas and on the West by a Nala beyond which is the property of Maneck Sorabji Captain.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10.

100 p. c. TALKING THRILLER with French Leave—Comedy Learning How—Sport Light PATHE SOUND GAZETTE ALWAYS THE BEST SHOW.

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THE FIRST OF OUR SUPER ATTRACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

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Who played with Ramon Novarro in the "Pagan".

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER SUPER PRODUCTION.

THRILLS, ADVENTURE, LOVE, ROMANCE, ALL ROLLED IN ONE PICTURE.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.

ALL-TALKING, ALL-SOUND.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. AT REDUCED PRICES.

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The Epic of the great War and of Courageous Youth

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Matinees on Saturday and Sunday 24th 25th at 3-30 p.m.
Plans Open at the Theatre. Book your Seats Early.

EVERY EVENING At 6-30 P.M. Except Mondays!
To-day at 6-30 P.M.—TWO SHOWS on Sat., Sundays!

At The BOMBAY THEATRE

कुमारी १९३१
OR MISS 1931

BOMBAY NATIK SANGIT MANDALI'S MARATHI STAGE-TALKIE!

GIGANTIC SUPER ATTRACTION AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily running Three Shows at 5, 7-30, 10 P.M.
SURYA PRAKASH FILM CO'S. Fascirating Picture
Discarded Love
Soul-stirring tragic story by Mrs. ALVARO.
Specially supervised by Dr. ALVARO.
A really Classic Picture.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Last Instalment!
Final 10 Reels!
"THE JADE BOX"
With
FRANCIS FORD
NEXT SATURDAY
Grand Double Programme
RICHARD TALMADGE
In
"IN FAST COMPANY"
Also
EDDIE POLO
In
"WANTED WITNESSES"

THE CAPITOL
Last Day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
3rd Anniversary Attraction!
Just what you have been dying to hear
GOOD NEWS
100 % Musical Comedy

A four-year college course in love
FLIP THE FROG in
VILLAGE BARBER
Book Your Seats Early.
Prices Slightly Suspended.

BOXING!
GUNBOAT JACK
VS
ABLE SEAMAN JORDON
of
H. M. S. Effingham
10 ROUNDS
AT
LUNA PARK
ON
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES

RIALTO TALKIES
Last Day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Greatest Screen Entertainment of its kind yet offered!
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
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Talking, Singing, Dancing.
TO-MORROW.

SHIPPING.

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LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@27 Jan
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4106	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoshimi Maru ...	11000	...	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ...	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ...	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ...	10500	...	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru ...	3807	19 Feb	2 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ...	10000	5 Feb.	23 Feb.
Kashima Maru ...	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni Maru ...	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ...	12000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Shinnibu Maru ...	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru ...	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World four rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos.: 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Ship Stores, such as Scrap Iron, Cable Chain, Cable Shackles Boiler Tubes, Barometer, Old Rails, Boat Anchors, Life Boat and Gigs, Old Motor Cars, Outboard Motor Engine, Old Pipes, Manilla and Steel Wire Rope, Rubber and Canvas Hose, Leather Belting, Electric Gear, Gally Gear, Old Linen and Carpets, Life Jackets, Empty Steel Barrels, Packing Cases, Crates, Casks, Paint Kegs, Tins, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th January, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock and at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dock the above-mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE VAGABOND KING
featuring
DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
(of "Love Parade" Fame)
100 P.C. NATURAL COLOUR
ALL-TALKING, SINGING
PICTURE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m.—Gramophone records.
7 P.M.—Miss Durgabai's vocal music.

PUBLIC MEETING AT HIRA BAUG

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Marwari Swadeshi Pracharak Sabha at Hira Baug to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Adukia will preside and Pt. Srikrishnadas Jajoo will speak.

G. E. S.'S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL:—Under the auspices of the Patriotic Club of the above school, the death anniversary of late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkeri, will be celebrated in the school hall, on Monday, 26th inst. at 4 P.M. when Mr. K. P. Tasker, B.A., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially requested to be present.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Rates for telegrams to Shanghai are increased by two annas per word for ordinary, and one anna per word for deferred and state from the 22nd inst.

ASPRINOL:—This is a Swadeshi product made in Bombay and it is claimed that it is as good as similar products imported from foreign countries. It is useful for headache, tooth-ache, ear-ache, cold, etc.

POSTAL NOTICE:—As the outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail steamer "Mantua" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday), the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date:—Unregd. corres. upto 5.00 P.M.; Regd. corres. upto 3.50 P.M.; Parcels upto 12.00 noon.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

PARSIS' ROLE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be an Elocution Competition at the Blavatsky Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. the subject being "What part should Parsis play in the Public Life of the Country." The competition is open to all Parsis—men and women, above 18 years of age. Time limit is 5 minutes for each competitor. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 A.M. on the 21st instant and left there at 11 A.M. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 4 P.M. on the 21st instant and left there at 8-30 P.M. the same day.

"LENIN DAY" CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

"Lenin Day" was celebrated by the Young Workers' League on Thursday. A meeting was held at Lalbaug when inspiring speeches were made by Messrs. Khale, Kulkarni, Patkar and others explaining the teachings of Lenin and emphasizing the magnitude of work done by him in building up a workers' and peasants' republic in Russia. Hundred of workers were present at the meeting.

10 Per Cent. Reduction In Australian Wages

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Melbourne—Arbitration Court has unanimously ordered 10 per cent reduction in the basic wage for a year dating from 2nd February, reduction to apply to the Commonwealth awards only—Reuter.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOPICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

PATHE

100 per cent Talking Thriller

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TRIAL OF 25 CONGRESSMEN CONTINUES

Meheralli, Dixit And Menon Take Notes Of Exhibits.

WHAT POLICE FOUND AT MENON'S HOUSE

Interesting evidence was recorded at the resumed hearing of the case in which Sjt. Umashanker Dixit and 24 other Congressmen stand charged under Section 17, Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Some of the accused took a keen interest in the proceedings, and Messrs. Meheralli, Dixit and Menon were found taking copious notes of all the exhibits.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, stated that the documents which would be produced on that day would be mostly relating to the connection of Mr. K. K. Menon, one of the accused, with the B. P. C. C.

Deputy-Inspector Chowdhary giving further evidence produced manuscript drafts of articles appearing in the "Congress Bulletin" which were found in the house of Mr. Menon. Witness also put in a file of police circulars which was found in the house of the same accused.

The Police Prosecutor explained that these circulars contained news from all quarters in the city and were meant exclusively for the Police Department. The Intelligence Department of the Congress must have obtained these for the accused.

WHAT POLICE FOUND AT MENON'S HOUSE.

Among other papers found at Mr. Menon's house were debit vouchers for printing handbills, a note from the President warning the public against "hostile propaganda carried on by the Anglo-Indian Press" a letter from one Amritlal Shah to the Publicity Officer, regarding the resolution of the "War Council," to rename Kalbadevi Road as "Babu Genu Road," and a letter which concluded as follows: "Force the Government to declare B. P. C. C. illegal and declare Martial Law in Bombay."

The letter appeared to be in the handwriting of Mr. Meheralli and stated: "The movement in Bombay is not being run on the lines laid down by Gandhiji, and has come into the hands of persons who decline to take personal risks, and are out only for personal exploitation. We cannot permit that state of affairs..... but we cannot but help severing our connection with those persons. We must, however, carry on the movement."

When the court met after lunch Mr. Jauhari, one of the accused applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground that he wanted to study the document produced by the prosecution regarding the "Village organization scheme." According to the prosecution this scheme among other things advocated violence and accused was of opinion that if reliance was placed on this document the complexion of the whole case would change.

The magistrate turned down the application and said he could not adjourn the case at this stage.

"STARVE GOV'T FINANCIALLY."

Deputy Inspector Chowdhary next produced a draft of terms and conditions relating to foreign cloth dealers and three permits to merchants for removal of cloth which were found at Mr. Menon's residence.

Witness then put in letters seized from the house of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. A letter written by the accused acked a cloth merchant to supply him 2 bales of cloth. He also produced printed declaration forms relating to Swadeshi mills and posters bearing the words "Boycott British goods". Another document adumbrated a scheme to "starve the Government financially" by boycotting loans and post office deposits etc. A letter addressed to Mr. Dixit by Mr. Mulraj asking for Rs. 100 was also tendered.

Among other papers seized were five copies of leaflets containing Mahatma Gandhi's message regarding boycott.

The case was then adjourned till Friday.

13 CONGRESSMEN REMANDED

Thirteen Congressmen arrested on Wednesday, in the office of the "A" Ward Congress Committee at Buzargate Street, Bombay, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on charges under Section 17 clauses (1) and (2) and remanded in police custody for 8 days.

SJTS. IYER AND ABIDALI GET SIX MONTHS' R. I.

—:o:—

"Rs. 82 To Be Utilised Towards Payment Of Fine"

RECOVERY OF BALANCE BY DISTRESS WARRANT

A sentence of 6 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or in default further six weeks imprisonment was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday morning, in convicting Messrs. K. A. Narain Iyer and Abidali Jafferbhoy on a charge under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In delivering judgment the Magistrate ordered that the amount of Rs. 82 found by the police on the person of Mr. Iyer the first accused should be utilised towards the payment of fine and the balance to be recovered by distress warrant.

SJT. IYER'S PROTEST.

Mr. Iyer strongly protested against the method of seizing the amount and stated that he would rather undergo further imprisonment in lieu of the payment of fine.

The Magistrate observed that his order was quite legal.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE UNDER SECTION 17(2).

In this case the accused were charged with assisting and managing the activities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which has been declared illegal. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge under Section 17 Clause 2 as there was no evidence to prove that the meeting of volunteers held on January 20 had been convened by the B. P. C. C., but the accused were held guilty under Section 17 Clause 1 for assisting the operation of the unlawful body.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were present at a meeting held in Parsi Gully Kharakua on January 20 and addressed some volunteers.

PICKETING AT MEMON MOHALLA.

—:o:—

THREE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was again resumed in Memon Moballa on Thursday morning by a number of Sevikas and Congress volunteers. Till noon, the activities of the picketers continued uninterrupted, but in the afternoon police appeared on the scene and arrested three volunteers.

75 SATYAGRAHIS GO ON HUNGERSTRIKE.

Sequel To F. C. Merchants Flouting Their Decision

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 21.

Seventeen wholesale cloth dealers agreed to get their foreign stock sealed on 29th December. 22 days have passed, but nothing is done till now. Instead of getting foreign stock sealed merchants tried to dispose of their stock privately. Public became suspicious and their righteous indignation knew no bounds, when these merchants circulated pamphlets making damaging allegations against some leaders. On Monday the public meeting demanded an apology from them, but the merchants did not apologise.

Last night Satyagrahi workers decided going on hunger-strike, which would continue till foreign stock would be sealed. Decision of Satyagrahis was declared in last night's public meeting. Public received the news amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

Leading members of the "Picketing Mandal" and prominent citizens like Sjts. Jagjiwan Chhaganlal, Chunilal Chhaganlal, Parbhudas Harjibhai, Kalidas Makandas, Megh ji Harjibhai, Varajlal Girdharlal, Gordhan Damjibhai and others have joined the Satyagraha, which began this morning after offering prayers to God and Mother India. Shrimatis Sardaben Fulchand Shah and Sonaben Kanjibhai have also joined. The number of Satyagrahis is 75. More are joining.

FREE MATERNITY HOME AT KHETWADI

The public are informed that specially for the convenience of persons residing in "C" and "D" Wards the Municipality has started a free Maternity Home in Khetwady 1st Lane (Opposite the Globe Cinema) under an experienced lady doctor. The Maternity Home is named the "Sorabji Shapurji Maternity Home."

Anti-natal and post-natal work will also be carried on at this Home on every Tuesday and Friday between 1 to 3 p. m. On the ground floor of this building a Municipal Charitable Dispensary is also started, where patients are treated every morning and afternoon.

ROW TROUNCES CORBETT-WRIGHT

—:o:—

Keen Contest In Men's Doubles

The Western India Tennis Tournament attracted a good crowd yesterday when the Semi-Finals of the Men's Singles were decided. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes was an interested spectator of the matches on the Centre Court. The English team indulged in practice, and tennis "fans" looked on in admiration at the varied strokes of Austin, Oliff, Horn and Andrews Austin has a perfect backhand which he displayed frequently. Andrews has improved immensely since he was last here. Both Oliff and Horn are strong in overhead play. Wallis Myers in spite of his advanced years has not lost his cunning, and he showed clever anticipation in a Doubles match on the Centre Court.

Suvarna qualified for the final of the Men's Singles by defeating Fox after a long drawn duel which lasted for 2-1/4 hours.

Ghorpade playing with an injured foot was handicapped against Khardekar, who won in straight sets.

Miss Row disposed of Mrs. Corbett-Wright without much trouble.

The Men's Doubles on the Centre Court was keenly contested by Olivares and Harvey, who played well till the end against Khardekar and Ghorpade.

Following are the results:—

Ghorpade and Khardekar beat Olivares and Harvey (6—4), (6—4).

Miss Row beat Mrs. Corbett-Wright (6—1); (6—3).

Gupte and Pereira beat Dastur and Vakharia (6—2); (6—4).

Khardekar beat Ghorpade (6—4); (6—1).

Miss Stebbing and Kamruddin beat Annett and Mrs. Corbett-Wright (4—6); (6—4); (7—5).

Suvarna beat Fox (5—7); (7—5); (6—2).

INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

The Draw for the Invitation Tournament, commencing on Saturday, the 24th January, is as follows:—

INVITATION SINGLES.

1st round: — Hughes (bye); Ghorpade vs. Gupte; Gonsalves vs. Austin; Suvarna vs. Khardekar; Andrews vs. Kamruddin; M. M. Desai vs. Fox.

2nd round:—Pitt vs. Oliff (byes).

INVITATION DOUBLES.

1st round:—Pitt and Hughes vs. A. C. Pereira and Gupte; Ghorpade and Khardekar vs. Andrews and Horn; Wallis Myers and Freke vs. Harvey and Olivares; Austin and Oliff vs. Gazdar and Vakharia.

The daily admission charge to the Invitation Tournament will be Rs. 3-6.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-0 p.m.—Centre Court:

MEN'S SINGLES FINALS.

Suvarna vs. Khardekar.

LADIES' SINGLES FINALS.

Miss L. Row vs. Miss Woodbridge.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINALS.

Khardekar and Ghorpade vs. Pereira and Gupte.

Possible Match 5-30.

No. 1 Court.

Fox and Miss Woodbridge vs. Mrs. McKenzie and Rose.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing	10.31
To-day's Opening	10.45
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing	10.43
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectation A.-M. Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Previous Closing	5.41
To-day's Opening	5.45
Difference	plus 4
To-day's Closing	5.50
Difference	plus .9

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 22.

Silver Ready	13	15	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	13	9	0
Higher	0	2	0

INDIA SOLD.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 22

1st Settlement	45	6	0
2nd Settlement	45	5	0

STOP PRESS.

R. T. C. DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Debate in the House of Commons on Round Table Conference will take place on twenty-sixth January.—Reuter.

THE RETURN OF TAMASHA DELEGATES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The platform at Victoria Station was crowned this afternoon on occasion of departure of main party of Indian delegates to Round Table Conference, who are travelling to India by s.s. "Viceroy of India". Those leaving to-day included Maharaja of Nawanagar, Sir T. Sapru, Sir A. Patro, Mr. Gavin Jones, Sir Provash Mitter, Sir P. Pattani, Mr. M. N. Joshi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Sir Hidayatullah, Mr. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. J. N. Basu and also Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. U. N. Sen.

Party were seen off by Messrs Wedgwood Benn, Earl Russel, Malcolm MacDonald, representing Premier, Messrs. Lees-Smith, Sir Robert Hamilton, Isaac Foot, R. J Stopford, representing Conservative Delegation, and number of other delegates who have not yet left, Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick, Sir William Vincent, and R. P. Paranjpye. Representatives of India Office who were present included Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Malcolm Seton, L. D. Wakely, D. T. Monteath, R. H. A. Carter, General Secretary to Round Table Conference, Colonel Patterson, R. J. Patrick and M. J. Clauson. A number of other delegates are joining "Viceroy of India" at Marseilles.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GANDHIJI IMMINENT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press writes:—"With reference to yesterday's report that Lord Irwin was actively considering the question of an amnesty, further discussions in the lobby reveal that the position divides itself into two parts. It is felt that there is need for the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi and about a dozen Congress Working Committee members to enable the real Congress leaders to hold counsel together, and that having permitted similar consultation in Yeravda Jail during the Sapru-Jayakar peace pourparlers statesmanship requires the Viceroy to go a step further and release them.

TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

This will enable all of them to meet and discuss the new situation with a view to help to restore peaceful conditions. As regards a general amnesty, the question is one of some administrative difficulty and requires previous consultation with Local Governments with a view to determine the nature of the offences and distinguish Civil Disobedience from other prisoners, particularly those convicted of violence.

IRWIN'S DECISION.

Moreover it is felt that unless the amnesty leads to the gradual disappearance of the civil disobedience movement, there might be administrative objections to such a course. However, there seems to be substantial basis for the rumour that a statement announcing Lord Irwin's decision regarding Mr. Gandhi and other leaders is considered imminent and that this may be followed by a decision on the larger question of political prisoners later on.

The lobby is otherwise dull, and developments are awaited as a result of the meeting of the Executive Council, suddenly summoned for to-day.—A. P.

KAYE DON CREATES SPEED RECORD.

MISS ENGLAND MAKES 100 MILES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

At speed trial of Miss England II on Lough Neagh Kaye Don covered the distance at an average speed of 100 miles per hour, exceeding the world record of 98.7 miles per hour created by Sir Henry Segrave in the same boat, when he was killed in the lake Windermere.

Kaye Don's feat is unofficially recognised. He will attempt the record at Buenos Ayres shortly.—Reuter.

—:o:—

MAIL LOOTED.

BAGERHAT, Jan. 21.

Last evening, when the 110 Down train with the Imperial mail arrived between Bagerhat College and Satcumbaz Road stations, about two miles from Bagerhat, several youths with their faces painted appeared on the footboard while the train was running at full speed. One attacked the mail guard who resisted and despite injuries to his person did not lose his grip of the intruder and raised an alarm. It is alleged that the intruder fired a shot from a revolver which missed. The guard of the train was informed of the position by passengers in the next carriage and the train was stopped, when the assailants escaped, looting the mail, containing insured articles worth several thousand rupees. After first aid had been rendered to the mail guard the train proceeded.—A. P.

Dr. TREASURYVALA, M.D.

Besides treating

Hernia, Hydrocele and Appendicitis,

other Chronic and obstinate diseases will be treated by NON-ALLOPATHIC methods.

Between 9 and 12-30 in the morning. 3 to 6 in the afternoon. WATSON'S HOTEL (Mahendra Mansions.)

Rest of the time at the ELECTRO THERAPEUTIC HALL, Opposite Colaba Station, Near the Taxi Stand.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT

"BEAR" BRAND

COFFEE

GENUINE PRICE REDUCTIONS

—:o:—

Encouraged by large demand the prices of our Everfresh, Pure, Flavoury Coffee have been reduced as follows:—

	Per lb.	In 7 lb. lots.
Coffee Powder No. 1..	Rs. 1 4 0	Rs. 1 1 0 per lb.
,, ,, ,, 2..	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 14 0 ,, ,,
Special Coffee de luxe ..	,, 1 8 0	,, 1 6 0 ,, ,,
Peaberry Coffee Seeds ..	,, 0 14 0	,, 0 13 0 ,, ,,
Plantation ,, ,, ..	,, 0 12 0	,, 0 11 0 ,, ,,
Singapore ,, ,, ..	,, 0 9 0	,, 0 8 0 ,, ,,

OUR COFFEE WILL BE GROUND IN YOUR PRESENCE.

INDIAN TEA & COFFEE CO.

Pherozeshah Mehta Road, ... BOMBAY.

CORPORATION DISCUSSES BUDGET.

"UNDULY GLOOMY VIEW" SAYS JAMNADAS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation further discussed the budget estimates for 1931-32 on Thursday. Mr. A. Soares characterised the budget as a pure gamble and speculation.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FALL OF PRICES.

To fill up the gap of deficit. The Standing Committee, he said, had recommended to cut down certain works and to lessen the expenditure on repairs and maintenance of roads. This was the time, said Mr. Soares, to take ful advantage of the fall of prices in materials and labour and to postpone these works only amounted to a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

He also opposed the extra taxation of half per cent on water tax as the time was most in opportune at present for any kind of additional taxation. He thought the best way to reduce the deficit was to reduce expenditure and since the municipality was the biggest buyer of goods, considerable saving could be made by the fall of prices. This he said was not reflected in the budget. Another way to meet the budget deficit, he said, was to cut down salaries of the municipal staff.

SMALL FEES.

He was against sacking men, but if the salaries were raised in and after the war, due to rise in cost of living, why not reduce them now, when the cost of living had considerably fallen. He also suggested charging small fees to the patients of K. E. M. Hospital and also introduce moderate fees in municipal schools?

'UNDULY GLOOMY VIEW.'

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta also opposed extra taxation on water charges and said finances of the year could be well handled without extra taxation of any kind. The Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee took an unduly gloomy view of the situation which was based on nervousness. The present deficit, he submitted, was a temporary phase and in view of the general tax which had extraordinary vitality and flexibility, he assured the house that there was no cause for fear.

Mr. J. B. Petit also opposed additional taxation on water charges and urged the house to keep their expenditure within a certain limit.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday.

FELICITATIONS TO SIR IBRAHIM.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipalpal Corporation on Tuesday, Mr. H. A. Laljee, President, made reference to the election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the presidential chair of the Assembly and said:

I am sure you have heard with pleasure that for a second time an ex-President of this Corporation has been elected to the Chair of the Central Legislature. Sir Ibrahim after he left us held the high post as member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor and President of the Bombay Legislative Council with honour and distinction. Knowing as we all do Sir Ibrahim's sterling qualities we have no doubt that he will fill this new post also with as much success, and honour.

NO 'ACT OF STATE' IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

Bombay Singer's Claim Against H. H. Tukojirao.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS IN HIGH COURT CASE.

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court of the suit filed by Sawkabai, a professional singer of Bombay, claiming Rs. 1,84,000 as damages from Sir Tukajirao, ex-Maharajah of Indore, for alleged wrongful imprisonment and misappropriation of the plaintiff's property in Bombay. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

"ACTS OF STATE."

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai resumed his arguments on behalf of the defendant in support of the defence contention that the acts complained of were "acts of state" and the defendant could not be held personally liable for them.

Counsel stated that the acts had been adopted by the Indore State, and therefore they become acts of that state. This adoption was sufficient ground for holding that the suit was not maintainable against Sir Tukojirao personally. The Indore State had made certain pronouncements, and unless they were against the principles of international Law, they should be accepted by the Court.

As regards the seizure of the plaintiff's property in Bombay, counsel submitted that the Indore State might have thought that the property belonged to Tatyasaheb and was acquired by him out of some State jewels which were with him. The seizure was an act of state, as it was effected in pursuance of orders of the Indore State, against Tatyasaheb to take possession of his property as he was found incapable of administering it.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Billimoria then made his submissions on behalf of the plaintiff to establish that the suit was maintainable. Counsel contended that when the offence was against the property or person of a foreigner in a foreign territory, the defence of "act of state" was not available. A native state was liable for any wrongful act committed against a British subject in a British territory.

Mr. Billimoria then cited various authorities.

The case is proceeding.

TO-MORROW
100% TALKING
THE SEA BAT
At
PATHE
A METRO GOLDWYN SENSATION.

Western India
Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
SATARA
FIFTH VALUATION OUT !
New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
Endowment Rs. 20.
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

OBSTACLES TO UNDERSTANDING

—:o:—

The trenchant and virile analysis of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in the interview with him we publish elsewhere as also the unenthusiastic reception given to that speech by an experienced Bombay leader like Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who has made his mark in business as well as in politics should be an eye-opener to those who found the British Premier's assurances "refreshing". Mr. Chagla expresses emphatically the views of Young India in his critical analysis of the MacDonald performance. What is India going to secure? Certainly not the substance of independence. And yet many an appeal has been made to the Congress asking it to call off its campaign in view of the Premier's offer of peace. Those who join in such an appeal do not understand either the position of the Congress or the exact nature of the Premier's offer. That offer is little more than a paraphrase of the Viceroy's declaration made in July last and rejected by the Congress. Its good points, such as they are, are quite problematical. The weak points are tangible enough in the shape of the mountain of safeguards and meet you at every step. For the Congress to lose whatever momentum it has acquired with sacrifices which the much feted Round Tablers cannot understand, for an offer which is mainly "reservations" and little bestowal of genuine self-rule is to stultify itself in the eyes of the public. Any test impartially applied will expose the hollowness of the Premier's offer. Financial autonomy is a 'sine-qua-non' of any scheme of self-government. But the measure of that autonomy in the Premier's scheme is negligible with the Viceroy controlling all external loans, internal loans on occasions, currency, exchange and even the normal budgets. The Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations puts it mildly when it states that the Premier's "declaration is vague and discouraging" and that "on the other hand the reservations and safeguards proposed therein are numerous and consequently the hope of those individuals who had expectations of the Round Table Conference will be shattered. A similar view is expressed by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Consider also the scurvy treatment given by the Premier to the North-West Frontier Province. A truncated kind of Minto-Morley-Montford Constitution has been granted to the Province when Nationalist India unanimously insisted upon a status co-equal with other Provinces. It is a pity and a shame that even the communalist Muslims, who pretended to adopt justice to the Frontier as one of their main demands, have let the Province down with a cynical callousness that is as astounding as it is an eloquent commentary on the hypocrisy of their pretensions. They have cheerfully gulped down the fraud dignified by the name of "Governor's Province", which renders it all the more outrageous. But the Congress cannot be party to a dishonourable breach of faith with a province that has deserved well of the country. The Premier's grandiloquent verbiage is, by the way, in lurid contrast with Mr. Churchill's outburst. Will the Tory attitude be such as to prove a menace to every effort to secure an honourable understanding between Britain and India?

Let us, however, assume for argument's sake that the Premier's scheme, despite its numerous limitations, is meant only to be a tentative basis for fresh negotiations with the Congress, with every possibility of the terms being considerably improved as a result of such negotiations. How can the Congress express any authoritative opinion on the scheme, as being suitable or unsuitable basis for future negotiations, when most of the representative Congress leaders are in jail? It is impossible that on a vital issue like this, on which tens of thousands have gone to jail, a few leaders who may be free or may be given special facilities can come to any decisions without so much as consulting their co-workers. It appears to us, therefore, simply inconceivable that, as things are, Congressmen will call off their campaign. There may indeed be a theoretical possibility of their being unable to continue the programme. But that is, if at all, a distant contingency. In any case, at present no Congressmen would or could stultify themselves or their 60,000 comrades in jail by crying halt. The case may be different if they are all unconditionally released and if their plenipotentiaries are invited to use the present scheme as but a bona-fide basis or material for a lasting settlement. For the present the most fitting reply to the Premier's offer is that which is given by the Congress leaders at Allahabad in their reply to a cable from Messrs. Sastri and Sapru asking them to "postpone decision till we meet". They are prepared to defer their final decision until they have heard the views of the Moderate leaders. Menwhile are Lord Irwin and his advisers prepared only to watch and wait? Is the Viceroy ready to take a bold step in conciliation, even if his advisers desire he should continue on the path of coercion? If coercion continues, the struggle continues. Who will lose ultimately, British dividend hunters and their Indian hangers-on—or the Indian masses?

HE INTERPRETED INDIA.

—:o:—

Swami Vivekananda was born a leader, of men and nations. He set the world thinking, thinking of things and affairs on a plane where nations, men, women, castes, creeds and religions could meet. He could do so as he had the courage to interpret India. He did not isolate India. India was for him, not India only of or for the past. India was united to the other nations, united by those spiritual aspirations, impulses and achievements that constitute the enduring values of civilisation, East and West. That was an attitude of rare courage. Rarer still was the courage which convinced the world that India had not only the past to boast of but a future to serve. His convincing message to the world was not a message, as it so often happens to "international" names, restricted to the world outside India, India had his stern awakening and rebuke. He expected ter not to continue living on the past or on a decadent present or a hopeless future.

On Saturday, at Khar, the Rama Krishna Ashrama will begin the Vivekananda Anniversary celebrations with a Swadeshi Exhibition to be opened by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. This exhibition has been, of set purpose, organised in conformity with some of the principles on which Swami Vivekanand aspired to build Indian life, thought, art and culture. It is, of course, well-known that it was Swami Vivekananda who inspired 'Sister Nivedita.' 'Sister Nivedita' is a name known to every Indian intellectual who aspires to know the enduring values of the art and cultural heritage which are his priceless legacy. Her books are a positive discriminate, candid and critical guidance. Not many of the modern leaders of India have inspired, as Swami Vivekananda has inspired, a devoted worker, not a devoted admirer only, of the mental calibre and spiritual vigour of 'Sister Nivedita.' The exhibition has been arranged broadly in two sections. One is assigned to the display by the manufacturers of Swadeshi products, the other is set apart for a small-scale exhibition designed specifically to illustrate the idea and the fact that beauty, simplicity and economy of articles in domestic surroundings was the dominant note, and could now also be the dominant note, of Indian culture translated and expressed by Indian art for Indian homes. Paintings, ancient and modern, sculpture, and small art-crafts suggestive of beauty in simplicity of colour, shape and pattern will be found there, suggestive of both the idea and the fact. It is thus, definitely, educative. 'Sister Nivedita' and her guru Swami Vivekananda could not have expected less and could not, perhaps, have expected a better form of tribute from their friends, disciples and spiritual descendants than the one which finds itself expressed in the modest exhibition at Khar.

The problems of new India, in the light of the spiritual achievements of the ancient India of Swami Vivekananda are not and cannot be restricted to the outlook of the "economist" or "industrialist" whose ambitions circle round and about "demands and supply" or "supply" for "demands." New India must evolve new economy and industrial aspirations and reconstruction. The stalls planned by the manufacturers, under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League, will, it is hoped, begin the lead towards those aspirations and reconstruction. They have been planned with thought and care. Swami Vivekanand's message is one of life, for purposive, brave, manhood and womanhood. That message, we hope, will now reach every Indian home. That message, we are sure, will be again given at the celebrations, arranged by the Ramkrishna Mission at Khar, which will begin with the Swadeshi exhibition of art, art-crafts and industry this Saturday. That message will continue to inspire, we may assure the inmates of the Ashram. The Ashram will continue to be a live unit of learning and light, art, education and culture of social service and of the spiritual aspirations for advancing humanity.

TANTALISING OMISSIONS.

—:o:—

We welcome the Director of Information's assurance that a large amount of Land Revenue is being voluntarily paid in Gujerat and that, consequently, resort to attachments is comparatively rare. But we cannot help regretting that the Director of Information is tantalisingly perfunctory on the one hand, and that, on the other hand, he awakens inquisitive impulses without attempting to set them at rest. He does not, for instance, cite in support of the statement, some obvious statistics—figures, relating to number of attachments, the amount of money involved and the proportion of attachments to voluntary payment. He has also omitted to say that the extra amount spent in collecting Land Revenue in Gujerat is negligibly small in relation to the collections. It is by such omissions of intimately relevant matters that an otherwise perfectly good case is usually spoiled.

It may not, moreover, have occurred to the Director of Information that references to Gujerat and the voluntary payments in land revenue there immediately remind one of many other things, silence about which renders the situation not only obscure but really annoying. The public has been told a good deal about something that is known as the "Kitchener Police" to say nothing of the new Pateis. Its existence, formation, the work that it is doing and the results that it is producing are all, of course, exaggerated. Why does not the Director give the real facts and the real details? He knows that all kinds of wild reports are appearing against that much harrassed body of men. He knows that a servant of Christ of the name of "Father Elwyn" has been inflicting on the Press what he insists are his impressions. He also knows that another person a "Sir Lalubhai Samaldas" is going about publishing his notes of an alleged tour in Surat and Kaira and, what is worse, challenging officialdom to disprove his allegations. He even has had the effrontery to involve the Honourable the Revenue Member in the dispute by proposing to nominate him as the judge. Now the Director should be able to refute all misrepresentations and exaggerations. It is this fact that renders his silence irritating. The Director of Information is clearly a bad psychologist. Or he is like a naughty child who dangles food before a dog just near enough to make the poor brute jump and go on jumping— unsuccessfully. Meanwhile let us go on wondering until another Press Note is issued.

"WAR ON KHADDAR"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I was much interested to read your Editorial Note under the caption "War on Khaddar" in the issue of the 'Chronicle' of the 12th instant. You very rightly ask whether any Co-operative Society in Madras which helped the manufacture or sale of Khaddar tamely submitted to the order of the Madras Government prohibiting societies from promoting the production and use of Khaddar without protest. Protest of course there was. I am glad to assure you that the order was simply ignored by our societies and they did not stop their activities. But there hangs a little election tale by that extraordinary order of the Government in which your readers will perhaps be interested. The unfortunate Development Minister who made himself responsible for that order did not quite realise that Khaddar societies were registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and that the by laws of the rural societies and local supervising unions expressly permitted the joint purchase and sale of Khaddar. In order to expose this unwarranted interference with the co-operative moment I issued a statement to the press that the threat of the Government to visit the Co-operative societies which propagate the use of khaddar with dire consequences was wholely indefensible as the societies would be merely acting within the four corners of their co-operative functions under their constitution in encouraging the use of khaddar by their members. This incident synchronised with the campaign for the general elections to the local Legislative Council and the Development Minister had to face his voters with this foolish order of khaddar ban on co-operative societies So he was constrained to issue an apologetic explanation in a statement to the effect that the order was not intended to interfere with the normal economic activities of the societies and that the order was aimed at the danger of economic organisations being put to political uses. He added that an exhortation issued by me as the President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative union to cooperative societies to carry on an intensive propaganda among their members to promote the purchase and sale of khaddar and its use led his Government to think that the activities of the societies in relation to khaddar had some connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

I thought it my duty to tell the Development Minister's voters through the press, that the belated explanation coming as it did on the eve of his announcement to seek re-election to the Council looked very much like an electioneering move and that if his explanation was genuine he should follow it up by instructions to his departmental officials not to interference with the normal and legitimate activities of the societies as they were apparently doing according to my information. The Minister did not however adopt the course suggested by me; at any rate he made no public statement of his having issued any instruction of the kind desired by me. I am credibly informed that some of his influential voters have expressed their dissatisfaction at his conduct in this matter and that his heavy defeat at the polls was at least in some measure due to the unpopularity which he earned by this little "war on khaddar" —Yours: etc.

V. RAMDAS PANTULU.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT IN GUJERAT.

Itss Purifying Influence On Marauders

COMMUNAL UNITY AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES

(By Our Political Correspondent.)

II

A visitor to the villages in Gujerat where the campaign is strong cannot but be struck by the efficient organisation which the workers there have set up for the conduct of the movement. It is not an easy job to look after several thousands of peasants who have migrated to the state territory with very scanty means of lodging and subsistence. Despite the odds they have to face, the discipline among the workers is so perfect that it leaves nothing to be desired. A number of educated young men and women have thrown themselves heart and soul into the movement and made common cause with the commonest of folks who have elected to live a life of self-imposed sacrifice involving innumerable hardships. The organisation has been perfected as if it were a machine. In my tour I have met workers who have been working for eighteen hours a day at a stretch snatching only a few hours of sleep in between their ceaseless periods of work, unmindful not only of their little comforts but even of physical necessities. The feelings of comradeship that hold these workers together in perfect harmony are, indeed an object lesson in organised work.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

One great feature of the present movement in Gujerat is the perfect communal unity that it has inspired. It must be said to the credit of this province that it has never made itself notorious for communal squabbles. But during the present fight one finds that communal relations are becoming more and more friendly. In very many places the Muslim population has shown active sympathy with the movement. Wherever they have not done so for a variety of reasons, they have at least managed to maintain an attitude of friendly neutrality. In my itinerary I passed through Nasirpur, a village in Jalalpur Taluka, where I found Hindus and Muslims living together like brothers in complete harmony. The farmers in this village do not pay their revenue directly to Government yet their attitude was one of full and active sympathy with the Hijaratis. I found that their loyalty to the movement was quite genuine. I came across a Muslim whose revenue was paid by his father-in-law. This Muslim cut off his relations with his father-in-law until the latter had to publicly admit his 'mistake' and make proper amends.

SALUTARY REFORM.

The Hijrat movement has been of immense benefit particularly to the peasants of Jambusar Taluka. In this Taluka were a number of 'badmashes' hitherto accustomed to looting and robbery as their pastime. Since the beginning of the present movement these marauders have changed their methods of life and taken to honest means. A majority of these are staunch supporters of the present fight. They have gone on Hijrat and are leading the peaceful life of honest and hard-working peasants. On an average, there used to be annually about 400 cases of loot in Jambusar Taluka. During the last 12 months this number has dwindled down to only forty. Thus the movement has also got its purifying effects on the minds of those who participate in it and herein lies its strength of this 'Hijrat.'

RELATIONS WITH STATE PEOPLE.

The Hijrat would have been almost impossible had not the peasants in Baroda territory offered their hand of friendship at a critical time. In my tour I wandered through many a Gaekwar village where the migrated peasants have put up their camps and everywhere I found that the relations between the Gaekwari people and the Hijratis are of a very friendly character. In some cases lands in the State territory are owned by the emigrants and where that is so there are no camping difficulties.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGE.

It is common experience in all the places where Hijrat has taken place that the British and the State territories are divided only by a few feet of village road. The emigrants from the British territory have merely to cross this road to come into the state territory. That is the only reason why the villages in close proximity of the State territory have given sufficient inducement to the peasants for immediate migration. If we analyse the Hijrat movement on geographical basis we can find that nearly all the villages which have been rendered desolate by Hijrat are in the near vicinity of the Gaekwari territory. Those that are situated at a long distance are yet wavering in their attitude and are concerting other measures for their active participation in the campaign. Where the Gaekwari lands are not owned by the Hijratis they are taken on lease by the owners who are only too willing to help their bretheren in distress.

AT THEIR SERVICE.

To get out of the technical difficulties of the Land Revenue Code, the lands on which mandvas are erected are acquired by the process of mortgage, the mortgagee in possession being the emigrants from the British territory. In almost all the cases, it is reported, the mortgages are made without any monetary transaction. This is merely a way to get round the legal position. There is enough evidence to show that the relations between people on both the sides are as cordial as they can be. In some places the peasants in the Baroda territory have put such of their resources as they could spare at the disposal of their brothers in need.

HUTS AND THEIR "COMFORTS".

On the lands thus acquired the Hijratis erect their small huts. These huts are really a model of economy in space. They are just spacious enough to accommodate the members of the family. If by chance a guest happens to pay a visit to these huts he has got to be entertained in the open. Thin bamboos and straw are the only materials of which these huts are made. They can barely shut out the sun but they are worse than useless when the rain comes. The emigrants call these huts "Mandvas" and they live in them as happily as if they were living in their homes. The peasants are so proud of these huts that they have named their camps by very dignified terms like "Hijrat Nagar" and "Gandhipura". All the necessaries of a village life are to be found in these mandvas. In some camps there are grocer's shops which are removal to these places from the vacated villages. Facing the residential camps, there are sheds for the cattle, which are almost of identical description. Naturally a farmer is more careful on his cattle than about his personal comforts. In certain cases the poverty of the emigrants is so acute that they have to be fed and sheltered by charitable organisations set up for the purpose. One, however, wondeds at the admirable sense of self-respect of these humble peasants which prevents them from accepting any help from outside until they find that they have no other choice.

ONLY A TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY.

Reports are coming from Jambusar side that the emigrants there are not accorded friendly treatment by their Gaekwari neighbours. There are also rumours that several mandvas in Jambusar Taluka are pulled down by the State officials thus entaling hardships for the emigrants. There seems to be some misunderstanding about this point. I have myself visited the newly erected camps in Masor Road and other places where the Hijratis from Jambusar have emigrated. On inquiry, I learnt that several mandvas were pulled down because there was some technical difficulty about the occupation of land on which these camps were built for purposes other than agricultural. The moment this technical difficulty was got round the camps were re-erected without any interference by the State officials. In all the three districts, Surat, Broach and Kheda, the land is now acquired by the process of mortgage. On the whole the officials of the Baroda State have not so far done anything that would betray even the slightest resentment on their part about the occupation of the State land by the emigrants.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants' Duty.

There is to be a specially requisitioned general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day to consider a resolution declaring that the boycott of foreign goods as far as possible and of British goods in particular is essential for the realisation of India's political and economic demands. We trust that all the members of the Chamber will make it a point of honour to attend the meeting and register their votes for the boycott resolution. It is a plain and simple duty they owe to themselves, to their numerous brothers and sisters jailed for carrying on the boycott activity, to Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, also in jail, who have for years specially preached the Swadeshi-boycott programme, and, above all, to their stricken Motherland that seeks deliverance from subjection through the sacrifices of her sons and daughters. The seductive but dangerous offer of the Premier, who would light-heartedly sacrifice India's financial autonomy for the sake of British monopolists should be a special reason why Bombay merchants should once again declare unequivocally for the boycott of British goods.

Doctor Moonje's Programme.

India will forgive Doctor Moonje much,—his betrayal of the Congress, his communalism, his acceptance of the R. T. C. results, and even his instructions to the Congress that he deserted—if he takes leave of politics. India will also welcome his resolution "to devote the whole of his time to the military education of Indian youths". Provided, of course, that his military colleges are not started under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha. However "creative" the idea may be, it is extremely mischievous. It is destructive of Indian unity. India cannot afford the institutional perpetuation of communalism, rendered more dangerous because militaristic. She would rather reconcile herself to the Doctor's active existence in politics as a necessary evil.

"Manufactured Loyalty."

"The Punjab threatens to be early stricken with manufactured loyalty", says "Advance", "about thirty jagirs have been awarded for steadfast loyalty." If the report is true, we must accept our contemporary's comment that loyalty in the province must be at a discount to need to be so stimulated. It appears that mere official smiles and frowns and titles are not now enough. Not even the latter-day methods of the police seem to have been sufficiently effective. It is a striking contrast indeed that thousands risk the loss of their lands out of loyalty to their principles, but that officialised loyalty is hard-bought.

"Unexpected Development."

The "Times of India" reports in black type that the picketing of foreign cloth shop in Muslim localities of the city by Pathans "has taken a somewhat serious turn". "The foreign cloth shop-keepers in Memon Mohalla", we are informed, "are not believers in non-violence and during the past one week there have been several cases or rough handling of 'peaceful Hindu pickets'" including at least one woman. The journal further reports "uneasiness in the locality". But the implications of black type in connection with this "unexpected development"—with the emergence of "Pathan and Mahomedan pcikets"—are not quite clear.

Warning Or Hint?

Is the report intended as a warning to pickets to keep off those shops on pain of physical injury whose owners have already been represented—or indemnified?—as "not believers in non-volence". Or is it a hint to the police to clear the localities concerned of pickets because the shop-keepers are not non-violent? A precedent, of course, already exists, for it was only a few months ago that the Magistrate of Guntur banned the wearing of Gandhi caps by peaceful persons and punished many for infringing the ban in orcer to protect them from the violence of those to whom the cap was anathema. Be that as it may, we note particularly that "during the past one week there have been several cases of rough handling of 'peaceful' pickets". We wonder if the Commissioner of Police—but that is another story.

"SHADOW REMAINS; SUBSTANCE SKILFULLY TAKEN AWAY."
—MR. M. C. CHAGLA

Congress Urged To Enter Into Negotiations With Government.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

A strong plea that the Congress should "patriotically enter into negotiations with the Government" on the basis of the Premier's speech, which he criticises in several of its aspects, is entered by Mr. M. C. Chagla, who has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The acceptance of the principle of Responsibility at the Centre by the Prime Minister is a striking and eloquent tribute to the strength of the popular movement in the country. But conceding a principle is one thing and translating it in the clear and precise language of a statute is a very different thing.

The one central idea that emerges from the Premier's announcement is a Unified Cabinet at the Centre, responsible to the Legislature in all subjects except those which will be reserved as Crown subjects in the hands of the Viceroy during the transitional period. But when one examines the details and the safeguards and the adjustments proposed, some of them seem to be the direct negation of Responsible Government, and while the shadow of the principle remains, the substance is skilfully taken away by constitutional devices which are as novel as they are undemocratic.

VITAL DEFECT.

To my mind the recommendation that the Central Executive can only be turned out of office by a two-third majority of the Legislature is a vital defect of the whole scheme. The result will be not a Cabinet responsible to the elected representatives of the people but an irremoveable executive kept in power by the solid block of the nominees of the Princes. It is passing strange that every Indian delegate, barring Mr. Jinnah, came to accept such a reactionary proposal.

In the realm of Finance we have the assurance of Lord Reading that the Finance Minister will be as responsible to the Legislature as any other Minister, and also that the safeguards will be no more and no different than those to be found in the Dominion Constitutions. This is all to the good. But what immediately strikes the eye, when one studies the actual recommendations is the safeguarding of British Commercial interests. Swaraj is not worth having if in that Swaraj we cannot foster and support our own industries. And in doing so we are bound to discriminate between the interests of our own nationals and those of outsiders incuding British Commercial community. The currency and exchange policy of the country are to be controlled by the Reserve Bank, but we have had no indication as to what the personnel of the Directorate is going to be. There is no one in this country, never mind to which school of thought he belongs, who will accept a constitution under which it would not be possible for him to say "My country has now the power of the purse". We are also in a position to mould the economic destinies and direct the Exchange and Currency Policy of India".

LACK OF IMAGINATION.

Imagination has never been a strong point of the Anglo-Saxon, and the stroke that the Prime Minister should have played which would have appealed to the imagination of, and evoked a tremendous response from almost everyone in the country was the granting of a general and unconditional amnesty, and that he has failed to play.

But the Prime Minister has made it clear that while the principles laid down are unalterable, the adjustments and safeguards are matters of discussion and negotiation. And the Congress—and it would be a triumphant, not a humiliated and vanquished Congress, taking its stand on these principles should boldly and patriotically enter into negotiations with Government. Pandit Motilal Nehru in his famous statement to Mr. Slocombe, adumbrated the various points which must be conceded before the Congress would go to the Round Table Conference. Those points, for all practical purposes, have been conceded. The super-structure has now to be raised on that foundation. Without the Congress as the largest to political organisation in the country, giving its assistance to the work of building will neither have the architectural beauty nor the soundness worthy of India's greatness and glorious past. Even the Hindu-Muslim settlement without the Congress lending a helping hand will only be the perpetuating communal mentality. There is every hope of our getting joint electorates if the Congress Muslims throw in their might in support of those nationalists who have been carrying on in a seemingly hopeless struggle against the continuance of these political watertight compartments.

REAL INDIA IN JAIL.

But most of those who can take decisions on behalf of the Congress are in gaol. If Government expect that delicate negotiations can be carried on with good humour and absence of bitterness behind the prison bars, they are singularly ignorant of the elementary notions of psychology. Let them give an opportunity to the Congress to say, "The Premier's statement is not the settlement; but it affords a basis for negotiations".—A. P.

PLEA FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(From A Correspondent)

URAN, Jan. 22.

That the premier's statement should have evoked little or no interest in India was inevitable, as the only persons who are qualified to give a lead to the country on the merits and demerits of Mr. MacDonald's offer are still in jail, says Mr. R. J. Tungekar in the course of a statement to the press. India is much too suspicious of Imperialist moves to take such offers at their face value, more so when they are accompanied by long-winding speeches, jerky exclamations and mystic phrases. Even so astute a politician, as Mr. Jinnah, who can, by no stretch of imagination be called an extremist, has stated in unequivocal terms that he is thoroughly dissatisfied with the pompous declaration of the British Prime Minister.

It is intriguing that Mr. MacDonald has studiously avoided the use of the phrase "Dominion Status" in relation to India's immediate future and what is worse responsibility in the centre has been made to depend for its consummation on the Federation idea materializing, which is highly problematic. Fiscal autonomy and financial autonomy have been buried under the weight of special powers to Governors and Viceroys. And yet an appeal is made to the Congress to call off the struggle. Never has Indian intelligence been more brazenly insulted.

Since Lord Irwin, Mr. MacDonold and Lord Sankey say that the scheme is still open to modifications, why not declare political amnesty and give the scheme a chance of being considered by those who alone are competent to pronounce judgment.

In conclusion, Mr. Tungekar appeals to Lord Irwin to release Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

—:o:—

To-Day's Important Meeting.

There will be a General Body Meeting of the Indian Merchant's' Chamber, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. to consider the question of:

(1) BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(2) REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURES.

MEMBERS SHOULD MUSTER STRONG AT THE MEETING.

EUROPEAN INTERFSTS AND INDIAN HIGHNESSES "COME OUT ON TOP."

(Continued from Page 1).

by the Secretary of State without India's consent.

I believe Sir B. N. Mitra has supported this view.

It seems that the support of the Europeans Delegates of the British India was obtained by giving them assurances which are likely to affect Indian Industrial development. They and the Indian Princes have come out on the top as a result of the Conference. It is a pity that the Premier did not accept Sir Tej Bahadur's suggestion in the spirit it was made. A statesman who had imagination and who understood Indian opinion would have jumped at that suggestion. Even now it is perhaps not too late to make amends.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

Twenty-one cases of Cholera have been reported to the Bombay Municipality from the 9th to the 14th instant in the Bhuleshwar Ward. Out of these five died at home, three died in the Arthur Road Hospital while thirteen are still under treatment in the hospital. The examination of well waters gave negative results. The well which was suspected, was treated by the Manager of the Mandir with Pottasium Permanganate on the 12th instant. This probably accounted for the negative bacteriological results. No attack of Cholera has been reported after the 15th instant.

Two Sides Of The Same Truth

BRITISH TRUTH FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

"All unpalatable truths about safeguards have been left unspoken or have been touched upon lightly as necessary evils, appropriate to a period of transition. If safeguards are to be real and effective, then Dominion Status and responsible government are not the terms to apply to the constitution which has been outlined."

—Churchill.

BRITISH TRUTH IN TROPICS

Dominion Status, for which the Congress stood up to the end of 1929, has now been achieved, since the safeguards and reservations accompanying the Conference constitution are of a temporary character and will are incidental to the transition stage.

—"Times of India" 22-1-31.

SATYAGRAHI WOMAN'S COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

INJURIES DUE TO "FITS OF HYSTERIA."

Borsad Magistrate's Findings.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 21.

The District Deputy Collector Mr. Bhadrapuri had written to the First Class Magistrate at Borsad to inquire into the excesses alleged to have been committed by the police on Mrs. Lilavati Ben Asher as stated by her in the court before the D. D. Collector at Sevalia. The 1st Class Magistrate colled the Sub-Inspector of Police, Smi. Lilavati Ben and the Doctor in charge of the Government Dispensary at Borsad. Smi. Lilavati has submitted the same statement which she submitted to the D. D. Collector at Sevalia, but the conversation that took place before the Magistrate is worth nothing.

Is there any body to support what you say by way of a witness? Do you desire to file a complaint? asked the Magistrate.

"I have nothing to complain of, as I come from Satyagraha Ashram The Sub-Inspector and the Constables are brothers to me" replied Lilavati Ben.

"Do you suffer from outbursts of hysteria?" questioned the Magistrate.

"Yes, I do, but I come to know beforehand about the same. It is unlawful to beat a lady Satyagrahi in the police lock-up" said Lilavati Ben.

"Then is it lawful to take out processions?" interrupted the Sub-Inspector.

"You may arrest us, if it is unlawful. But it is not stated in any law to resort to beating women and inflict bodily injury. I would not have complained if this had even been done in the procession But taking me to the lock-up and there resorting to abuse and beating is the grossest insult not only to myself, but to the whole womanhood of India" said Lilavati Ben.

"I have not beaten Smi. Lilavati Ben. She did not give her address and her father's name and husband's name to the constable. So, I called her to my office and threatened her in a loud tone, as a result of which she had a fit of hysteria and fell on the ground. I called my men and carried her to the lock-up. After she was alright, I made for her arrangements to get milk etc. But afterwards through the instigation of the Satyagrahis, she has charged me on false pretexts" said Mr. Gulmahmud, the S. I. of Police in a statement to the Magistrate, explaining the serious allegations against him.

The Government Doctor has stated as follows in his statement to the Magistrate. "On the morning of 16th inst. I visited Lilavati Ben. I noticed some swelling near the throat and treated her for the same. Besides this, I found no outward signs of any injury to Lilavati Ben. But she stated that she had received other beating which could not be seen outwardly."

"But what is that injury due to? Is it due to a fit of hysteria?" asked the Magistrate.

"It can be caused both by beating and hysteria. Sir" replied the Doctor. This finished the official inquiry. The Magistrate wrote out the report as follows:—"I have examined the S. I of Police. the Government Doctor and Smi. Lilavati Ben, the Complainant. The Complainant has no witnesses. The S. I. of Police has witnesses. On inquiry, I find that the complainant must have fallen down due do fit of hysteria and had the injury due to the same".

ARRESTS AT BORSAD.

About 1500 women have come down to Borsad to join the huge procession and meeting to-day, it being the 'Stree Sitam Din'. Women from all the villages of the Taluka have poured in the village from the early morning. Smi. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, Dictator of Kaira, and several other ladies have been arrested. Smi. Ganga Ben and four other Sevikas from the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati have been beaten by the police. Many of the volunteers who accompanied the processionists have also been beaten by the police. Sjt. Govindbhai Lahabhai Patel, a prominent No-Tax Leader of Borsad received many lathi blows. A batch of 75 women has been held up by the police and not allowed to move. The women have squatted on the ground.

SURAT PATIDAR ASHRAM SEARCHED.

Novel Plan Of Revenue Collections

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Jan. 21.

The Revenue officers in Bulsar and Chikli Talukas have been instructed to realise the revenue of the taluka by instalments. The people are asked to pay off their revenues secretly. According to new plan, no list will be published of the people who pay their tax and attachment notices will be served on all without any distinction. People who have paid their tax will only have to show their receipts, and they will be spared. The officials have in some cases succeeded by this novel method.

Mr. Mohanlal Shah Ex-Mamlatdar of Borsad has been transferred to Bulsar Taluka. Peasants who refuse to pay the land-tax are terrorised in a novel way. The houses of the peasants as also their shops are surrounded by police parties and the revenue is forcibly collected from them. Even the cash-boxes of the shops are not spared.

PATIDAR ASHRAM SEARCHED.

The Patidar Ashram of Surat was searched by the Dy. S. P. on 21st morning who came to the spot along with his escort to see if any workers from Bardoli or Jalalpur stayed there. A few police were posted on all sides of the Ashram, and the police searched the premises to see if there was anybody hiding in the interior. They found nothing and subsequently withdrew.

Sjt. Bhaichand Premchand of Surat was caught red-handed by C. I. D. while erasing the Census number from a house. He was taken to the Police Chowki, and it is alleged that his face as well as his clothes were besmeared with tar.

IRAQ REFORMS TO BE CARRIED OUT

Henderson's Assurance

PERSIAN NATIONALS' RIGHTS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Geneva.—At the Council of the League of Nations to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that no time would be lost in carrying out programme of administrative and legislative reforms mentioned in the Permanent Mandates Commission's report on Iraq. The British Government would immediately take steps to prepare a comprehensive report on Iraq's progress to meet the Commission's desire for supplementary information in view of Iraq's coming application for admission to the membership of the League. His report would be submitted to the June session of the Commission.

Replying to Mr. Khan Ali (Persia) Mr. Henderson gave an assurance that there was no intention of discriminating between the Persian and other nationals in Iraq or making the Persians amenable to any but civil tribunals.

Mr. Briand announced that the French Government was prepared to agree to the enforcement of Anglo-Iraq agreement.

Signor Grandi said that the Italian Government was communicating with the British Government in that connection, in the most friendly spirit.—Reuter.

LUCIA COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the fourth and last "Lucia" court-martial Able Seaman Joseph Luck was sentenced to-day to six months detention.—Reuter.

SECTION 144 DEFIED IN NAWABSHAH

Larkhana "Dictator" Arrested

FOR ERASING CENSUS NUMBERS

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

Mirabai, now touring villages in Sind, after having remained three days in Karachi received a huge reception. She addressed public meetings and also students and ladies, including one Muslim ladies' meeting. She laid stress in spinning Khadi.

Flag Satyagrah at Jacobabad continues daily. Two volunteers were sentenced to thirty days; one was fined, which was paid by a mysterious person.

Section 144 prohibiting meetings was applied to 42 villages in Nawabshah District. It has been defied everywhere.

Dictator Metharam and three other workers were arrested. Census boycott has been started at Larkana. Dictator Santdas and three others were arrested for erasing numbers of a house.

Two volunteers of Kotri were sentenced to three months for manufacturing contraband salt. Mohmed Halai, a Muslim Satyagrah worker, Mirpurkhas, was sentenced to one year under Section 108 Cr. P. C. for refusal to furnish securities.—A. P. Special.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO CASTE

SIR H. GOUR'S QUESTIONS AT ASSEMBLY

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the Assembly:—

"The Assembly recommends to Government that instructions be issued giving liberty to Hindus enumerated at the ensuing census to state whether they do or do not belong to a caste and that this liberty be given not only to those who have in their marital or common social relations proved their dissociation but also those who have ceased to regard themselves as beonging to a caste and have conscientious objection to stating it."

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour has given notice of the following interpellations for the Assembly:—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have any objection to Hindus to be enumerated at the next Census stating that they do not belong to any caste, if they have a conscientious objection to being treated as belonging to any caste?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government state whether it is aware of the fact that a large body of Hindus now regard caste as an anachronism and that while still continuing within the fold of the Hindu System, they have ceased to believe in caste.

(c) If so, how will Government obtain a count of such persons?"

SEQUEL TO DALHOUSIE SQUARE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Sjt. Manortnjan Gupta Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Manoranjan Gupta, who had been wanted in connection with the Dalhousie Square Bomb Outrage, was arrested in Bistupur village in the 24 Parganas, where he serves as a teacher. The owner of the house, where in Gupta was staying was also arrested.—A. P

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SALT INDUSTRY.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday. Sir George Rainy announced Government business for next week. This includes a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the House to consider the report of the Tariff Board on salt industry and make recommendations.

CASE AGAINST CALCUTTA 'DICTATOR.'

Remand To Police Custody.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Nagendranath Mukherjee, president, Bengal Congress Civil Disobedience Council and President, Hooghly District Congress Committee was to-day placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the alleged offence under section 17 (1) Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused it is stated, and another not present in the court joining thy assisted the operation of the All-India Congress Working Committee, which is declared an unlawful body, by publishing a notice giving a list of the mills, goods of which have been recommended to be boycotted by the Working Committee. The case is adjourned to the 29th instant. The accused remanded to Police custody.—A. P. Special.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT CHIRNER

People In A Panicky Condition.

HEAD CONSTABLE PUTS A BAN ON SPEAKING IN ENGLISH.

BOMBAY LEADERS' EXPERIENCE

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. R. N. Mandlik, M. V. Godbole, S. C. Joshi, Advocate and R. R. Bakhale, M. L. C., have issued the following statement to the Press:—

On the 20th January we paid a visit to Panvel and Chirner with the double object of studying the relative positions of the scenes of the recent tragedy and endeavouring to find out how far the complaints of alleged misbehaviour and indecent conduct of the punitive police stationed at Chirner, were justifiable. With the help of a guide and a map, we fairly succeeded in achieving the first object; but the dogging of our foot steps by a punitive policeman during our stay at Chirner proved to be a considerable handicap in achieving our second object. His presence amongst us, though, in a way helpful in understanding the relative positions of the scenes of the tragedy, was enough to scare away people from us—a fact which convinced us of the panicky stricken condition in which they have been living since the advent of the punitive police. It only means that they are practically denied free movements and expression of their difficulties even in confidence.

SCARING AWAY WITNESSES.

We were also told that the presence of the police had acted as a deterrent to those who were anxious to give evidence as defence witnesses in the case now going on at Panvel but who were now nervous to do so. Knowing as we do the present mentality and temper of the police force, and having seen with our own eyes the present panicky condition of the people, we shall not be surprised if the complaints against the police conduct which have reached our ears, are not without foundation. We are satisfied that this is a genuine case for investigation which is due to the people of Chirner, if they are to be allowed to live a free life and if the growth of bitterness is to be arrested.

The scenes of the tragedy as we went on seeing them with the aid of a map, recalled to our minds one of the most tragic chapters in the recent history of this Presidency. The careworn, sullen and anxious faces of the families of a few accused whom we saw at Chirner, moved us immensely and we took leave of that unfortunate village with heavy hearts!

HOW ACCUSED ARE HUDDLED UP.

At Panvel we were allowed to meet the accused in the police lock-up. From within the bars they were allowed to talk with us for about 10 to 15 minutes. They are 47 and huddled together in three rooms whose dimensions should not be more than 12 x 18, 15 x 18 and 16 x 18 sq. ft. These rooms have each a small window (2 x 2 ft.) at the back with open barred frontages. Two of them have some open space in front of them and have, comparatively speaking, better light and ventilation than the third one (which contains about 18 accused) the frontage of which is practically closed owing to it being directly in front of the Court Room. Conservancy arrangements such as old-fashioned commodes are made in the corners of each room and do take away, apart from the nuisance they create, some space from the extremely limited accommodation available. No imagination is needed to conceive how these 47 accused some of whom are men of education and high social status, must be finding it extremely difficult to stretch themselves at night so long as they are hot forbidden from taking some amount of sleep. We were indeed stunned to learn that they have been locked up in these rooms for the last three months and detained for 24 hours of the day except for a few minutes for bath and answering, once or twice during day time, the calls of nature.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS NOT CARRIED OUT.

We understand that some members of the public had offered the use of a house where the police can keep the accused in safe custody; but the offer was rejected. We further understand that the Resident Magistrate had ordered that the accused should be brought out in the open air for an hour every evening; but the order, we were told, has so far been observed in the breach! Such is the plight to which the police autocracy has reduced the Magistracy!! We urge that during the Sessions trial, the accused should be lodged in a better place containing accommodation worthy of human beings and they should be given better facilities.

ALL-POWERFUL HEAD CONSTABLE.

We cannot possibly conclude this statement without referring to a painful, though, in a way, highly significant and even interesting, incident that happened during our visit to the accused. In the absence from the town of the Resident Magistrate, we requested the Second Class Magistrate to allow us an interview. We never thought that the permission of the Head Constable in charge of the accused was ever needed. But considering discretion to be the better part of valour, the Magistrate himself consulted the Head Constable and the latter was good enough to allow us except one or two local men who accompanied us. Our talk with the accused began and continued in Marathi. But as it so often happens during the course of conversations amongst Indians, one of us uttered to another of us only a sentence or two in English. The Magistrate who knew English, was throughout with us and we never thought that there was, under the British rule, a ban on the English language which could be applied even to the interviews with the under-trial prisoners. But the Head Constable soon disillusioned us by ordering us, in an insolent and high-handed one to speak in Marathi so that he could understand it. Our remonstrations and protests against the unwarranted and insolent interference of the Head Constable, only went to show the powerlessness of the Magistrate and we returned marvelling at the lost prestige of the Government non-accused like ourselves in their officials.

4 BENGALIS DETAINED UNDER BENGAL ORDINANCE

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Cloth Picketers Sent To Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Sjt. Durgacharan Bose, his wife and two others were taken to C. I.D. headquarters following the raid on his house in Kalighat. Mr. Bose is reported to have been detained under the Bengal Ordinance. The others were released.

Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, fined Rs. 50 each four persons, in default one month's S. I. for contravening the police directions in connection with picketing in Burrabazar.

Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, fined a Bengali Rs. 20 for riotous conduct and obstructing coolies carrying foreign cloth.

Eleven persons were arrested today while picketing Burrabazar area.

Rajshahi.—It is reported that three Bengali youths were arrested in connection with local mail robbery and released on bail have been detained under Bengal Ordinance.

CONDUCT OF POLICE AND MAGISTRACY

Judicial Committee Of Enquiry Wanted

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

An enquiry under the direction of the High Court or other competent judicial authority into the action of the police and Magistracy in dealing with the civil disobedience movement, with special reference to cases of the use of force and firearms in dispersing processions, assemblies etc., is urged by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed in a resolution which has drawn the fourth place in the ballot held to-day in connection with the ensuing meeting of the Madras Legislature.

Another resolution urges an enquiry into the treatment of prisoners convicted in connection with civil disobedience.

The first place in the ballot goes to a resolution recommending the introduction of total prohibition in at least one district of the Presidency immediately.

VOLUNTEERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Two volunteers are reported to have received serious injuries on the head as a result of a lathi charge by the police in connection with picketing late yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SEQUEL TO DAKORE FIRING

Six Persons Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Jan. 19.

Six persons have been arrested and released on bail under Sections 143, 147, 151, 332 in connection with the recent firing on a procession at Dakor.

On the morning of the 14th instant, a fire took place at Gana (Anand Taluka) which was raided by the Sub Inspector of Police the previous night. The fire has caused damage of about Rs. 2,500.

The ladies of Borsad organised a meeting to record strong protests against the alleged assault on their beloved leader, Smt. Lilavatibehn. Smt. Narmadabehn delivered a speech. After the meeting, the assembled ladies formed themselves into a procession to go through the main streets of Borsad. The police, about 25 in number, with lathis in hand blocked their way. Those of the processionists who refused to go back were taken to the police lock-up. Five of them—Smt. Narmadabehn, Savitabehn, Jadavbehn, Kashibehn, and Jayabehn (age 14) were detained. The rest were subsequently released.

Vigorous picketing is going on at the foreign cloth shops at Anand. One lady and 3 men picketers were arrested on the 17th.

A batch of about 20 Satyagrahi peasants of Ras, Bochasan, Dubhasi and other villages who went to Chikhodra have been arrested for alleged unlawful instigation.

HELPING "BROTHER-IN-NEED

—:o:—

Sympathy For Satyagrahi Emigrants.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, January 19.

Kamrej Taluka in Gaekwad Territory has set an example by showing sympathy towards the Satyagrahi peasants that have migrated there from their villages. A public meeting under the ausnices of the Prajamandal was held on 18th instant under the presidentship of Sit. Chhaganlal Galiara. The following resolutions were passed in the meeting:—

(1) The peasants of this taluka that have helped the emigrants are to be congratulated for their sympathy. (2) The meeting holds that it is the duty of the natives of this taluka to help the emigrants in all possible ways. Every native should put aside a share for their "Brother in need". They should allot 1 lb for every maund of produce. (3) A Sameeti will be appointed for the whole business (4) Every village should try to help these emigrants by giving them their soil to till.

The resolutions were passed in a united meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans.

Lady Picketer's Petition Dismissed

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CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Orders were passed by Khan Bahadur Nasiruddin Ahmad, the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, on the petition of a Hindu lady Shrimati Jogeshwari Devi, who was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate, under Section 62 (1) of the Police Act in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Burrabazaar area, and for making allegations against A. D. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate dismissed the petition, observing that on perusal of the report of the Commissioner of Police and the petition of the complainant it did not appear to him that unnecessary violence was used on her.

The report of the Police Commissioner further states: "On the question of modesty women picketers shed all their natural modesty in sitting publicly side by side with the male shopkeepers and interfering with every male who passes by them with a packet or bundle. It is, therefore, illogical for them to urge—an urge which has no force in law—that they should be treated in a special manner."—A. P. Special.

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DHARWAR'S 5TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

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For Reading Working Committee's Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Jan. 21.

Ten Satyagrahis, including the local 'Dictator' out of 15 arrested at Haveri on 'Dhanashetti Day,' taking part in procession, meeting, etc., were sentenced to pay 30 rupees fine each or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Sit. Ramarao Pavanaskar, the 5th 'Dictator' of Hubli and one volunteer have been sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment, the latter for reading a resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the Police and Military. Another volunteer of fourteen years of age was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 for the same offence.

Chambur "Dictator's" Sentence Quashed

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(From A Correspondent).
CHEMBUR, Jan. 20.

Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Jadhav, a young Maratha volunteer from Chembur, was released from Yeravda Jail and arrived here on Monday, after the expiry of four months' rigorous imprisonment. His jail experience was bitter.

CHEMBUR "DICTATOR'S" SENTENCE QUASHED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy quashed the sentence passed on Mr. Shantaram K. Chemburkar, the first "Dictator" of the Trombay Island Congress Committee, Chembur. He was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being a member of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Vile-Parle, and was sentenced on 25th October last, by the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, to undergo seven months' rigorous imprisonment. He will be released from the Visapur Jail in a couple of days. His fine has been recovered.

SURAT VANARS BOYCOTT FOREIGN KITES

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A Saving Of About 1 Lakh Of Rupees

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 20.

The work of the Gujarat Vanar Conference had just ended when the Surat Vanar Sena took in hand the task of boycott of kites. The shopkeepers were given sufficient notice of about 3 months. The response given by the children and elders of Surat was marvellous. Ina City like Surat, where numerous kites could be seen flying in its season, hardly any kite could be seen in the sky. Boys and girls picketed the kite-shops for two days all day and night and for seven days during the day time. Three processions were taken out when children shouted "Boycott Foreign Kites" all the way.

At the end of the processions brief speeches were delivered by the Vanars, and a huge bonfire of old kites was made. The Vanar Sena has the satisfaction of preventing nearly a lac of rupees being sent outside India. It will be remembered that the same Vanar Sena prevented lacs of rupees from being dragged outside India in the form of toys and crackers.

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SIRSI AGRICULTURISTS DEMAND REMISSION

—:o:—

Allegations Against Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Jan. 16.

The Sirsi Taluk Peasants Conference which met at Sirsi on the 12th instant has passed a resolution unanimously demanding remission of land revenue this year as the crop and price conditions are precarious.

POLICE EXCESSES AT SIRSI.

The Police Sub Inspector of Sirsi with a party of Policemen had gone to Mensi village 12 miles from Sirsi. As the people are now no longer the dumb driven cattle they were once, but are awakened to their real rights, the Foujdar and his band were not able to get the sumptuous hospitality they used to and which they have come to consider as their due. They had to content themselves this time with what little shelter and comfort was provided them by the neon of the local Patel. The Patel of the place who has withdrawn his resignation and thus broken the pledge, has been socially boycotted.

One Mr. Subrao Padmanabha Goli, a merchant of the village was on his way to Sirsi with a cart loaded with arecanuts. Subrao went to sleep on the cart. About 12 midnight, the Foujdar's cart and his company arrived there. The Police party it is alleged, picked up quarrel with the cartman of Sjt. Subbarao and began to beat him. Sjt. Subbarao also was given blows.

Sj. Subbarao cried for mercy but the Foujdar, it is reported, kept discreetly silent. The beating went on until poor Subbarao ran half unconscious to the jungles by the road side. The Foujdar and his party then proceeded further.

HANGAL CONFERENCE.

The Hangal taluk Peasants' Conference was successfully held at Hangal, District Dharwar on the 14th instant. The main resolution that was unanimously passed demanded remission of land revenue this year.

The Mamlatar had issued notice to all the village officers that the conference was organised by Congress People and, therefore, nobody should take part therein. He had encamped also at Hankon to see that nobody attends. Inspite of this, the attendance was very large about 1,000 and it was representative. There were about fifty prominent land-lords of the Taluka. All took active interest in the proceedings. The whole conference lasted for 4 hours.

"MIGHTY OPPONENT, BUT A POWERFUL ALLY"

Mr. H. Alexander's Impressions Of Mahatmaji

Mr. Horace Alexander, a member of the Society of Friends, and Professor of International Relations at Seely Oak Colleges, Birmingham, who visited India recently, writes in the "Spectators":—

It was the writer's good fortune to be permitted to visit Mr. Gandhi in the jail at Poona in the middle of September; apart from the jail Superintendent, no other European, I believe, has seen him in recent months; so it may be of value to record something of his conversation and of the impression he made on a visitor at that time.

The Sapru-Jayakar negotiations had just broken down, so it might have been expected that Gandhi would be in an intransigent mood. But he is not a man of moods, or a man to be much influenced by passing events. I found him most willing to talk about peace; but, on the other hand, utterly unwilling to compromise on what are to him matters of principle in order to win peace.

He said he had been amazed at the extent of the country's response to his lead in the civil disobedience movement, and at the extent of 'non-violence;' but, he went on to say, though a great many had adopted non-violent methods in the campaign, a large proportion of them had not adopted the 'principle' of non-violence. Those who only use non-violence as a method of resistance to Government are liable to become embittered, especially when roughly treated by the police. Even in the seclusion of his prison, he was acutely conscious that such embitterment was developing, and for this reason he would welcome a return to peace and co-operation—as soon as it could be honourably obtained. But Gandhi is one of those who believe that what has to be is for the best: so, having made it clear that he would welcome peace at any time if it were an honourable peace, he went on immediately to add that if that were impossible then the struggle must continue, and that would prove a blessing to India by purifying effect of suffering voluntarily undergone.

SUBSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

If Gandhi is open to discuss peace, what are his terms? They are what they have always been. But he sometimes uses such perplexing expression that they need some interpretation to the Western mind. The point that he stressed most in our talk was the 'substance of independence,' in the form of such control over financial and fiscal policy that it would be possible for India to reduce military and civil expenditure, to ease the burden of taxation, and to control imports in such a way that the peasants and workers of India might have better opportunities of developing their village crafts and industries. Of these, hand-spinning is to him the symbol, but he is less of a hand-spinning monomaniac than people sometimes imagine. He wants the minimum of interference from Government and the least possible taxation, so that the peasants may be free, with the help of Indian voluntary organisations, to improve their irrigation and their cattle, and to develop tanning and other village crafts. And he believes the only way to achieve these things is by obtaining full control of financial and gsical policy at once, so that military expenditure and the salaries of civil servants are fixed in accordance with Indian ideas of India's needs.

If this is, to Gandhi, the 'substance of independence,' he adds various subsidiary demands, some of which may be quite as difficult to agree to. 'We cannot for a moment give up the things we have already won, he said. And he mentioned in particular the right to collect salt and the effective picketing of liquor and drug shops—which, he said, had resulted in a 60 per cent. decrease of consumption in six months.

These are the things that Gandhi cares about. Phrases like 'Dominion Status' and 'Federation' mean little to him. He wants to know what the functions and powers of a Dominion are to be, and who is to have effective control of the essential services in any federation. Unlike many of his fellow-countrymen, it is not the prestige of a higher status that he craves, but the power to wrestle with the problem of Indian poverty. There is surely nothing negative or destructive in such an aim, as so many of his British critics maintain, even though his method of securing it may seem strange.

Gandhi confessed that he had lost faith in the British Government. He had hoped at first that the Viceroy's declaration of November, 1929, looking forward to Dominion Status, meant a real desire to achieve that status without delay; but the parliamentary debates that followed, destroped his hope, and the publication of the Simon Report has confirmed his doubts. Nevertheless, he always hopes the best of his opponents—any little sign of a 'change of heart,' of a growing responsiveness to Indian demands, meets with an immediate response from him. When I met him, the Government had just released Pandit Motilal Nehru, the seventy-year-old political leader, whose health had broken down in prison. 'That,' said Gandhi, 'is an encouraging sign; of course, they say he is released on grounds of health, but they need not have done it.' He spoke with real gratification of this incident; and it seemed clear that a few more such gestures would go far to convince him that the Government means business.

NOT AN EXTREMIST.

Gandhi has a way of putting his demands in an extreme form; but he is not an extremist. What he looks for is clear proof—in deed, not only in word—that Britain really means to recognise India's right and ability to control her own national life. If, through the Round Table Conference decisions, we can prove that to him, then he will be our most powerful ally in persuading young India to come in and work the new constitution. Otherwise he will continue to be a mighty opponent of all that we do. If he can be released from jail, and invited to meet the Viceroy in person, as soon as the proposed powers of the Central Government have been decided in London, that might be the first step towards a rapid and full pacification. His influence is still great, but more dangerous and uncontrollable forces are gathering strength daily.

LUCKNOW SWADESHI LEAGUE

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Wanted Information From Manufacturers

The Lucknow Swadeshi League has issued a circular letter to the manufacturers of Swadeshi articles, in the course of which it is stated:—

"You are perhaps aware that a Swadeshi League was formed in Lucknow as far back as 15th October, 1930, the objects of which are.—(a) to encourage and promote the cause of Swadeshi, and (b) to protect the rights and privileges of Indian industries and manufactures.

With these aims in view the League has undertaken to spread the spirit of Swadeshi by educating the public of its value through lectures, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., and persuading it to subscribe to its creed, namely to purchase Swadeshi cloth only and to use Swadeshi goods as far as available, even at a sacrifice. It has defined:—

(1) Swadeshi cloth to mean woollen, silk or cotton cloth made in India out of Indian yarn, and

(2) Swadeshi goods to mean goods which are manufactured in India from Indian raw or basic material, provided that were Indian raw or basic material is not available it shall be permissible to use foreign raw or basic material.

By these means, and with the co-operation of those who to-day are happily imbued with the idea of seeing the rise of this country economically industrially and politically, the League hopes, before long, to create an earnest desire among the public to support the Indian manufactures and industries to the best of its endeavour.

To achieve this end, it is imperative for the League to acquaint the public of the large variety of articles produced in this country which they stand in need of in their every day life and for which they at present fall upon the foreign manufactures, and not only this, but to put them in possession of detailed information as to where, and from whom, those commodities are available. For this purpose the League has started an Information Bureau, whose duty it is to put the dealer and the manufacturer in direct touch with the consumer.

Realising, as the League does, that it would be well nigh impossible for the small consumer to come into direct contact with the large producer, even if he were aware of the latter's existence, the League has opened a Show-room in the Office of the League, where it has arranged to exhibit samples of Swadeshi manufacturers of all kinds for the benefit of the public on the one hand and the dealers and the manufacturers on the other. A large number of such samples have already been received and have been displayed in the Show room.

The League is arranging to hold a Swadeshi Bazaar in Lucknow about the end of the next month in order to encourage and popularise the use of Swadeshi goods, particulars of which can be obtained from the Office. It is also making an effort to get a large Swadeshi Store opened in the City, such as will be in a position to meet all local and provincial requirements.

The League, is not a commercial concern formed for the sake of profiteering, but is a purely public institution brought into existence, with the best of intentions and motives, to do the little it can, in its own way, for the prosperity and welfare of its Mother-land.

The League has sent a very to the manufacturers of Swadeshi articles in all parts of India along with a questionnaire enquiring details about individual concerns, which is to be returned to the League after being duly filled up and signed by the individual manufacturers.

It is gratifying to note that replies have been received from all parts of India but it is possible the League has not been able to reach many of those manufacturers whose addresses it did not know. Such of them therefore as have not received the League's Circular letter and the questionnaire so far, as also those who have, but have not yet sent their replies, are requested to furnish the League with particulars of their business, Price-lists and catalogues etc., at an early date. They are also requested to send to the undersigned whatever samples and exhibits of their goods they can supply, free of charge, for being exhibited in the Show-Room of the League.

The League has decided to exhibit all goods free of charge till the end of April, 1931, and it has no doubt you will help it in popularising your own goods. All samples and exhibits should reach the Office of the League by the 15th February, 1931, as it is proposed to inargurate the opening ceremony of the Show-Room about the end of the next month. So please do not delay, as delay on your part may mean a great loss both to you and to us. Remember that Opportunity comes but once, which if not availed of at the right time may be lost for ever."

A DAY IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LIFE

—:o:—

Party Leader's Burden.

"Erfmus" writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum.":

The life of a party leader must be extremely trying. Not only has he the responsibility of making official pronouncements, every sentence of which may be quoted out of its context and made to look quite different, but the most trivial social happenings are seized upon by rumour and invested with sinister significance. A day in Mr. Lloyd George's life might work out something like this:—

8-30 a.m.: Breakfast with Mr. Hartshorn. Rumour of pact with Labour.

10-30 a.m.: Plays squash with Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Going over to Rome?

11-30 a.m.: Seen talking to Mr. Leif Jones. The Prohibition menace.

11-45 a.m.: Seen talking to Mr. Jack Jones. We breathe again.

1 p.m.: Lunch with Mr. Snowden. Going to sing at Covent Garden.

4-30 p.m.: Tea with Talky Williams, Mr. Holford Knight, and Mr. Muggeridge—the National Government at last!

5-30 p.m.: Presides over party meeting. Believed to be going Liberal.

8 p.m.: Dines alone. Clearly contemplating suicide.

MAULANA ISMAIL HUSSEIN SIRAJI RELEASED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, January 21.

Maulana Ismail Hussain Siraji, President of Serajganj Congress Committee, who was sentenced to three months imprisonment under Section 157 I.P.C. has been released after serving his full term. He returned to Serajganj yesterday and addressed a public meeting dwelling on the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

—:o:—

British Government's Decision

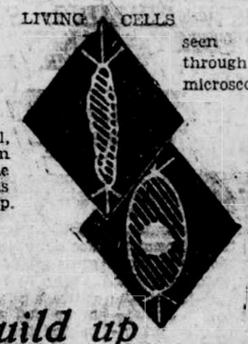
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr. Montague, questioned in the Commons to-day, reaffirmed the Government's decision not to participate in the Schneider Trophy Race emphasising that this was originally intended and should be purely a sporting contest not backed by Governments. —Reuter.

Delhi.—The Managing Committee of Chelmsford Club at meeting held on Wednesday afternoon unanimously decided to request Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin to accept a farewell banquet from the Club. This is one of a series of farewell engagements which Their Excellencies are being pressed to accept.—A. P.

London.—Sir Francis Lindley has been appointed Ambassador at Tokyo.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Chairman and members of the Lindsay Commission on Christian Education in India arrived here on Tuesday morning after visiting different Christian colleges in the Province. The Commission leaves for the United Provinces on January 27.—A. P.



Build up

a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking alzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY

Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH

Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES

By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back, to care-free health.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 22.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 11|16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 7|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 89.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE.
New York—London 4.85 3/8 21st inst
Shanghai—London 1/3 5/8 22nd inst.
Japan—London 2/0 1/2 21st inst.
London—Paris 123.90 21st inst.
London—Belgium 34.82 21st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.08 21st inst.
London—Italy 92.70 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady near. Easy forward.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 20th inst.; £4-4-11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5/8 20th inst.; 14 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/4 20th inst.; 13 9/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 7/16 20th inst.; 30 5/16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 2 1/4 p.c. 20th inst.; 2 7/32 p.c. 21st inst
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 3/8 p.c. 20th inst.; 2 3/8 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 5 1/4 p.c.
6 Mos 4 3/4 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. India and China bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 99-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonbs (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-5.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.
Forward Rates.—3rd February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-13-6. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-11-0.
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 Months Discounts 2 7/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six mouths 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 21.

Interest day to day Loans 1-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-7/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-2/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 mons. 3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 mons. 3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXLHANGE.
London, Jan. 21.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.42-3/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.06-5/8
T. T. London on Brussels 34.83
T. T. London on Madrid 45.05
T. T. London on Milan 92.71
T. T. London on Berne 25.09
T. T. London on Paris 123.88
T. T. London on Prague 164.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Trade Buying Imports Strength

NARROW MARKET WITH LIMITED ACTIVITY

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 11 points, which level proved to be the highest for the day as there was some realising sales. Prices after declining 9 points from the opening level maintained a steady tone and finally closed at a rise of 26 points for the present month. March and May options improved 4 to 5 points while distant deliveries advanced 10 points. The strength displayed by spot and near month is purely technical which shows that short interest was being transferred to later months. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 10.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.93c.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 9 points in sympathy with overnight advance in New York futures. The opening rise was carried further on broadening of business with local short covering. Later on there was some profit-taking and the maket closed at a rise of 12 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 12 points to 5.51d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Improvement in Alexandria market with good spot cotton enquiry resulted in a rise of 20 to 19 points in the prices of Egyptian cotton futures. Empire cotton futures advanced 11 to 14 points.

PROSPECTS OF CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"While recalling the cotton prices following the trade depressions in the past, Mr. Weld says: 'The big crop of 1904 was followed by a World consumption of American cotton in 1904-5 of approximately 11,600,000 bales against 9,850,000 bales in 1903-4. After the big crop of 1908, the World used 12,952,000 bales in 1908-9 against 12,119,000 in 1907-8. Following the heavy production of 1911, the World spun 14,119,000 bales in 1911-12 and 14,394,000 bales in 1912-13 against 11,870,000 in 1910-11. The large crop in 1914 was not followed by increased consumption, but this was due to the disruption of trade by the World War. Following the large crop of 1920, the World used 12,209,000 bales in 1921 against 10,268,000 in 1920. Finally, after the huge American crop in 1926, the World spun the unheard of totals of 15,748,000 bales in 1926-27, and 15,576,000 bales in 1927-28. Since the World used only 13,021,000 bales of American cotton in 1929-30 season, and its consumption in the first half of the season 1930-31 has been on an annual basis of only 11,000,000 bales or 11-1/2 million bales, it would seem clear that the World is now in a position to increase its consumption of American cotton greatly, as soon as the general business depression is alleviated and confidence revives."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March 10.37 (Opening), Lowest 10.28 (11-22 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 21st instant as under:—

11-45 a.m.—Liverpool: Short covering, offerings limited, good undertone.

Reuter's cable: New York market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying, but later declined partially on realising.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.49; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 186 equal to 4.21. Difference 128 points equal to Rs. 56.

New York May (Close) 10.57 equal to 5.28; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 186 equal to 4.21. Difference 107 points equal to Rs. 47.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): March 50, May 42 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables, market advanced sympathy with better stock market better demand trade. Co-operatives buying October.

Liverpool.—Feeling generally more confident. Trade impressed scarcity contracts.

New York.—Market firm owing to spinners calling. Farm Board states: "Will not sell this season 1,300,000 bales last year's carry-over."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

March close at 4s. 2-1/2d. up 1d.
May close at 4s. 2-7/8d. up 7/8d.
July close at 4s. 1-3/4d. up 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 21.

March per bushel Dols. 80-1/4 down 1/8.
May per bushel Dols. 82-1/2 up 1/8.
July per bushel Dols. 66 up 1/2.

Market advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-west, but later declined on realising and forecast of more favourable weather.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

March 10.56 up 11.
May 10.58 up 13.

Prices advanced due to heavy rains.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 21.

May-August 16/3 up 2-1/4.

Demand for Oil slightly improving. Favour moderate purchases of distant deliveries Oil and Plata London.

LONDON LINSEED.

London, Jan. 21.

Jan-Feb 8/5 up 1/3.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	10.31 + .05
May	10.57 + .04
July	10.79 + .06
October	11.01 + .09
December	11.20 + .10
Middling Spot	10.45 + .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

Jan pary	10.18 + .09
March	10.32 + .05
Middling Spot	9.93—

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	Unquoted
March	10.32
May	10.58

New York. Noon Call.

January	Unquoted
March	10.31
May	10.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Opening	Closing
January		5.36 + .12
February		5.36 + .12
March	5.38	5.41 + .11
April		5.45 + .11
May	5.48	5.50 + .11
June		5.55 + .11
July	5.57	5.60 + .11
August		5.63 + .11
September		5.66 + .11
October	5.66	5.68 + .10
November		5.72 + .11
December		5.75 + .10
January 1932		5.77 + .10
Middling Spot		5.51 + .11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Broach Fully Good Good Staple	4.16
Broach Fine Good Staple	4.36
Broach Superfine Good Staple	4.56
Oomra Good	3.51
Oomra Fully Good	3.71
Oomra Fine	3.91
Bengal Fine	3.26
Bengal Fully Good	3.41
Bengal Fine	3.56
Scinde Fully Good	3.41
Scinde, Fine	3.56
Scinde Superfine	3.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	8.01
March	7.96
May	8.11
July	8.26
September	8.43
November	8.56
January	8.68
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.45

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	57-1/4
Yellow Metal	45-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	11-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	119-1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63lb Cargoes January Sellers 19/9.

Barletta Russo per 63-1/2lb Cargoes Jan-Feb. Quoted 20.

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan/Feb. Sellers 22/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Jan/Feb. Nominal 27/6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta: Jan/Mar per cwt. 7/11—1/4.

C and F Bombay:—
January/Mar per cwt. 7/11—3/4.

C and F Karachi:—
January/Mar per cwt. 7/11—1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Cotton seed, Bombay per ton Jan/Feb Quoted	4/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay per ton Feb. Sellers	11/2/6
Rapeseed Toria per ton Jan/Feb Nominal	11/5/0

DUBASH THEATRE BESIEGED! TO WITNESS THE I. A. F.'S

UNIQUE SUPER-INDIAN PICTURE

"VASANT SENA" or "MRICHKATIK"

WITH PROF. DEODHAR'S SPECIAL ORCHESTRA

starring SRI. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA with the TWO TENDER

KIDDIES---CHATTOPADHYAYA and BHARADWAJ

and other Indians of High Social Status, such as MISS ENAKSHI RAMA RAO, MISS NALINI TARKHUD, MISS SHAKUNTALA and MESSRS. KAILASAM, NANDA, NANA, SRINIVASAN & PROF. SHASTRY AT

Don't fail to see To-day or During This Week

VISHNU CINEMA

Seats are Booked in Advance.

NEW CHARNY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

STOCKS AND SHARES

DEMAND BROADENS.

Upward Tendency Of Prices.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Prices opened at about yesterday's closing level and there being short covering and some fresh buying. Prices assumed hardening tendency. The underlying strength of the textile situation is now felt and operators are favouring constructive side. So far there is no truth in various rumours about the release of political prisoners but a move in this direction is having its salutary effect on the sentiment of operators. There was fairly a good turnover of business to-day. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 643 and after advancing to Rs. 650 closed at Rs. 646/14. Fazal opeped at Rs. 332 and after improving to Rs. 341 closed at Rs. 337/8. Pearls fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 221/4. Bombay Burmas also advanced to Rs. 444/6 after opening at Rs. 435. Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Defds closed at Rs. 281/4 and Ordinary at Rs. 26/8. There was good enquiry for Bundi shares. Although it looks as if the market will do better but we do not think it safe to follow the advance boldly. It will be safer to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replace purchases on recessions.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 643,50,48,50,45.46.
Century 235,37,36,37.
Colaba 107,6-14.
Crescent 69-6.
Fazal 332,37,36,41,36,37.
Indore XD 32,35.
Madhowji N 32.
Nagpur 343,45,46.
New Great 157.
Pearl 220,33,21-14.
Simplex 65,68,66-14.
Swadeshi 262,63,65-10.
Burma 435,47,44-6.
Hydro 106,6-14.
Tram 115,15-15.
Deff. 78,81.
Ord. 26-2,12,8.
Bundi 13.4.
Indian 182,81.
Katni Ord. 148.
Alcock 162,63,62.

250 Simplex	66-14
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	265-10
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P	56/-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1160-0
500-125 Imperial Contr	290
100-50 India	85-8
5 Union	3-3-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	181.4
100 Katni 1st P.	162
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df.	555
100 Katni	148-12
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	140/10
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-12
15 New India	15-4
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5/1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	126-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1009 Andhra Val.	586-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bombay Tram.	115-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-4
100 Tata Hydro	106.14
1000 Tata Power P.	1041-4
1000 Tata Power	405
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Frantij	802/8
100 Amritsar Patti	117
100 Central Provin.	88-4
100 Dho. Basmati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	677-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
100 Tata Steel 2 P	45-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P	45
30 Tata Steel D	281-4
75 Tata Steel	23
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	162-8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	158-12
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s Brit B Petrol	3-4-0
125 Bom Burma Old	444-6
50 Bom. Burma New	162-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-1-0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	6,038	159,860
Central India	7,944	151,147
Barsi and Nagar	3,665	89,729
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,692	36,937
Berar	5,542	271,537
Central Provinces	3,174	155,918
Total Oomra	28,055	365,119
Dholera	608	52,615
N.-W. Provinces	...	84,016
Rajputana	543	15,953
Sind-Punjab	1,636	71,399
Broach	...	6,358
Coompta & Dharwar	63	16,218
Westerns-Northerns	39	8,268
Cocanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,206
Persian	...	89
American	...	13,343
Egyptian & African	473	79,812
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	119
Total	31,417	1,231,531

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th Jan.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	990	198,079
Japan & China	13,744	641,954
Coast Ports		7,281
Up-country by Rail		46,970
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	50,390
Total	14,643	943,774

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Following a small improvement in New York futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 186-4 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 185-8 on long liquidation. At this level Bears came in to cover and prices improved to Rs. 187. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices relapsed to Rs. 186-8 and remained stationary at this level for some time. Unfounded rumours of Mahatma's release inspired good enquiry and in the absence of offerings prices flared up to Rs. 187-8. There is no truth in the rumour and it appears that some Bulls created a stunt to achieve their objects and the masses followed. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 4 points which encouraged further buying and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 189
Oomra D-J 155
Oomra March 154
Bengal D-J 146/8
Bengal March 142/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

January 139.80 plus 0.80
April 125.60 plus 0.60
July 119.90 —0.40

GOLD AND SILVER

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	0
Mint Gold 1st settlement	21	6	3
Mint Gold 2nd settlement	21	7	3
Silver Ready	42	2	0
Silver 1st settlement	41	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement	40	1	0

READY COTTON SALES

—:o:—

Jan. 22

191	Madhavji Dharamshi	Latur	old 140
200	Century Mill	Daresalam	old 250
50	Currimbhai	Africa	287½
110	N Rajaram Tolhara		157
50	Premji Harji	Hansi	146½
105	Chacheti T & Co.	Neemuch	163½
25	Colaba Land	Seram	old 154
100	Bombay and Co.	Chalisgaon	137
100	P R Vakharia	Pandharpur	153
71	P R Vakharia	Pandharpur	154
100	Harmukhrai Gopiram	Wun.	167
194	Japan T and Co.	Pulgaon	161

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal	150/154
Mathia	142/151
Khandeish	144/156
Akola/Khamgaon	152/160
Nagpur/Wardha	162/172
Barsi/Pandherpur	152/162
Jalna/Aurangabad	146/156
Khandwa/Sanavad	158/162
Indore	157/161
Ujjain	185/190
Old Crop.	
Miraj/Sangli	205/212
Coompta	20/210
Tirupur/Cambodia	225/255

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F P Bales—

Receipts to date 21-1-31 1930-31 7215000 1929-30 7226000
Receipts yesterday 21-1-31 1930-31 14000 1929-30 14000
Exports to date 21-1-31 1930-31 4350000 1929-30 4765000
Stock at Ports 16-1-31 1930-31 4078000 1929-30 2516000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-1-31 1930-31 1725000 1929-30 1452000
Stock at Liverpool 16-1-31 1930-31 1055000 1929-30 940000
Visible Supply 16-1-31 1930-31 8088000 1929-30 6323000
Quantity in Sight 16-1-31 1930-31 10660000 1929-30 11530000
Quantity out of Sight 16-1-31 1930-31 5664000 1929-30 7209000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 28/2 highest Rs. 28/14/6, lowest Rs. 28, closing Rs. 28/12/6.

Groundnut seeds delivery February opening Rs. 28, highest Rs. 28/10, lowest Rs. 27/12, closing Rs. 28/6.

LITTLE ROOM FOR DECLINE IN COTTON

—:o:—

Messrs. Chrysal & Co.'s Views

Bombay, Jan. 22.

We have had another week of small fluctuations, but the undertone has been steady. The lockout of weavers in Lancashire continues, and generally trade reports are not any better, but these factors have apparently been more than counter-balanced by the hopeful feeling which has been developing since the Prime Minister made his speech to the Round Table Conference on Monday. Again prices are undoubtedly so low as to leave little room for further decline, especially at the present time of year when the farmer is preparing his land for another crop. There is little doubt the acreage will be reduced this Spring, but to what extent will probably be determined by the price level during the sowing period. Meantime we are advised by cable that owing to the large holdings of cotton and contracts in the hands of the Farm Board and the Co-operative Societies, there is little pressure to sell and a shortage of contracts is in evidence. Any pronounced advance during the next two or three months is unlikely, as if this happened the hoped for reduction in acreage would not be realised. However, the feeling appears to be spreading that the market will not again decline to the low levels seen last month. We accordingly advise purchases now and on declines for moderate profits.

In the local market the sentiment in favour of cotton has been distinctly in evidence and since we last wrote prices on balance have advanced about Rs. 4 per Candy. Exporters report only a moderate export demand, but already so much of our crop has been sold out of the country it is now being realised there is no going to be any over-supply of Indian cotton this season. The quality of Oomra cotton arrivals has already started to fall off indicating, we think, that that crop is not going to be so large as was expected earlier in the season. Arrivals of Bengal styles into Bombay have practically ceased the balance of the crop apparently being held in the interior until higher prices are obtainable. In view of our supply position and a more hopeful political outlook, we advise our Mill friends to secure supplies while prices are still attractive.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Linseed, Calcutta per ton Jan/Feb Nominal	11/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta per ton April/May Nominal	9/15/0
Linseed La Plata c i f per ton Afloat Paid	8/5/0
Linseed, Bombay per ton Jan/Feb Nominal	12/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apl Buyers 15/10-1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug Paid 16/3

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed per lb. Spot Sellers 4—1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I A & C	16-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	113
P & O Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	38
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	95-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	81-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	100-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	54
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	63-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	86-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	57-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	103-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	97-1/8

NEW WORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills 485.18

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, when thoroughly chewed and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

BEEJ BUND

1 Pill taken 2 hours before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills: Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart., B.A., M.D. LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclecti" Medical College MADRAS, writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, Byragimatam Street, MADRAS.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Khandeish	6,038 bales
Central India	7,944 bales
Barsi-Nugger	3,665 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,692 bales
Berar	5,542 bales
Central Provinces	3,174 bales
Dholera	608 bales
Rajputana	543 bales
Sind-Punjab	1,636 bales
Coompta-Dharwar	63 bales
Westerns-Northerns	39 bales
Egyptians	383 bales
East Africans	90 bales
Cotton	31,417 bales
Wheat	13,619 cwts.
Linseed	1,459 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,588 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	4,149 cwts.
Poppyseeds	65 cwts.
Groundnuts	32,339 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,011 cwts.
Rice	4,048 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,663 cwts.
Cottonseeds	66,690 cwts.
Gram	3,070 cwts.
Joowar	1,378 cwts.
Maize	3 cwts.
Barley	158 cwts.
Rajree	6528 cwts.
Coal	2,492 tons.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 6 5/8.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go Hand in Hand JI

REGD. NO. B. 1063. VII

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of Insurance business
JI

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

HARDSHIPS OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

Magistrate Dastur Says He Has No Control Over Jail Supdt.

MAGISTRATE BROWN VISITING CELLS CONVINCED OF TRUTH OF GRIEVANCES?

Hardships to which under-trial prisoners are subjected to in the Byculla Jail, were represented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate by defence pleaders when the Lamington Road shooting case was again taken up for hearing on Thursday. In this case G. R. Vaishampayan and six others are charged with conspiracy and attempt to murder and abetment. The accused were arrested on October 10, following the shooting incident near the Lamington Road Police Station.

Mr. M. N. Talpade representing the first and the third accused said that the accused were subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their clothes and made naked when they were transferred from police custody to the Byculla Jail as if they were ordinary convicts.

The Magistrate said that he had no control over the Jail Superintendent. According to jail rules, he thought, the Superintendent was probably entitled to do so.

Mr. Talpade said that although the accused were under-trials the jail authorities did not allow them the facility of obtaining home food. The food that they were supplied with was of the worst kind, and the accused were not accustomed to it.

The Magistrate said that he could not, in any way, interfere with jail discipline. If the accused had any complaint to make they should lodge it with the visitors who visited jails at regular intervals. The accused should put in an application through the Jail Superintendent to him (Magistrate) who was the Chairman of the Visitors' Committee.

Mr. Gadkari, Advocate, said that his clients were lodged in "C" Class and requested the Court to place the accused at least in "B" Class, so long as they were not convicted. The question of classification came only after the accused were convicted and not when they were under-trials, viz., 'prisoners of the Court".

The Magistrate asked the accused to make an application giving particulars of their position in life.

Mr. Gadkari said that although some of the accused were poor, they were all respectable and therefore they should be assigned "B" Class.

The Magistrate said that he would be guided by their status in life.

Mr. Vaishampayan, the first accused, told the Court that Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, had visited the jail and the accused took him round the cells and represented to him all their grievances. Mr. Brown is said to have passed the remark: "No man would like to live here for more than 12 hours."

The case was adjourned to January 26.

THE OBSTINATE HORSE.

Husseinbhoy Laljee "This Ramsay Pond is better than the other Simon pond: and yet the horse is obstinate."

Tairsee "We have seen this Premier Ramsay's pond and it is refreshingly different from the Simon one: then why not coax him with some lemonade?"

MACDONALD'S PERFORMANCE AT LONDON TAMASHA

Press Comments

THE "HINDU".

MADRAS, January 20.

Commenting on the Premier's statement, the "Hindu" says: "It is a fair deduction from this statement that His Majesty's Government have accepted the principle of full responsible Government for India with transitional safeguards, an offer which the Congress and Nationalist leaders were willing to consider 15 months ago, if what was offered was a reality and not a mere form of responsible Government. The paper adds that if the Viceroy's appeal to Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues in the civil disobedience movement is to be responded to, and if the Premier genuinely wishes to "enlist the services of those at present engaged in civil disobedience on the general lines of the declaration", he has just made, it seems to us that it follows as a necessary deduction that those Congress leaders should be free from duress and given an opportunity to consider the present proposals with their colleagues and in their own organisations."

THE "MADRAS MAIL".

Under the caption "India has got what she wanted" the "Madras Mail" says: The ground for the foundations of a new constitutional structure for India have been laid out. It is now for the politicians in India and in Britain—for the task is one which as the Premier stated should be entrusted to politicians and not bureaucrats—to delineate the building in draft or plan for the guidance of Parliamentary draftsmen, who will give the new Government of India a statutory form."

JUSTICE.

"Pustice" says that the none will deny not even those to whom the appeal for the Round Table Conference was unpalatable, that the Conference was a bigger success than it has ever been anticipated. The paper adds that if Indians of all shades of public opinion would appeal to Mr. Gandhi and his followers, and beg of them to respond to the call of the country in a spirit of good-will and fellowship, they have no doubt the appeal will not be in vain.

THE "SWARAJYA"

The "Swarajya" says: "The temper of the Government both here and elsewhere is indicated by their stern determination to cow down the Congress before they will have peace."—A. P.

THE "LEADER".

The "Leader" writes:—"As we read the declaration, it amounts to an acknowledgment that India's period of tutelage is over. It should be read with the speech of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald which was characterised by a tone of conciliatoriness, friendship and sincerity. Statesmanship has asserted itself in England. The duty of the Congress leaders in restoring normal conditions so that the fruitful work of settling the details of the Constitution may proceed with their co-operation is also clear."

THE "PIONEER."

The "Pioneer" writes:—"The message from His Majesty and the speech of the Prime Minister should electrically transform the entire atmosphere in the country."—A. P.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

"R. T. DELEGATES KEENLY ANXIOUS"

Sir T. B. Sapru Interviewed

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Sir T. B. Sapru, interviewed by "Reuter," earnestly appealed to India to judge the conclusions of the Round Table Conference not only in the light of what has actually been achieved, but what was possible to achieve in the next few months. A great deal of extremely important work remained to be done. The details to be filled in were so vital that India's mind must seriously be applied to them. Nearly every one was anxious that if the basic principles were generally supported Congress adherents and others should participate in the completion of the constitution. The essential question at present was that political power should pass into India's hands.

He had no doubt whatever that the strong democratic influences prevailing in India would produce a direct effect upon the composition, character and work of the Indian legislatures very soon. Sir T. B. Sapru drew attention to the last sentence in the Premiers speech and hoped that the full significance of it would not be lost. He said: "We have secured a complete support of the Liberals, not merely of Lord Reading but also of Mr. Lloyd George. The attitude of the Conservatives was made abundantly plain, as being that of support, by Lord Peel on the last day of the Conference. The scheme may be open to criticism but there is no doubt that it is capable of improvement and most probably it will be improved before it is incorporated in the Bill".

The remarkable thing that the delegates had noticed was the wonderful change in Britain opinion with regard to India. The overwhelming mass of opinion was now unmistakably in favour of Indian self-government. Sir T. B. Sapru added that the minorities' question had to a large extent been solved and he hoped that before long the combined pressure of the older politicians and youths of the country would enable a complete success to be achieved. He had no doubt that the whole attitude of the Government in Britain was changed. "All of us" he said, "have been keenly anxious for the release of the political prisoners" and he was not without hope that before long the men who had suffered for their convictions in the cause of the country would be free to contribute to the building up of the constitution which would secure to India a place of honourable freedom and responsibility.—Reuter.

8-YEAR BOY SUMMONED AS JUROR

—:o:—

Attends Court With Guardian !!

SUBSEQUENTLY DISCHARGED BY JUDGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

RAJSHAHI, Jan. 21.—Naresh Narayan Biswas, a Bengali lad of 8 years of age, was summoned as juror in a Sessions case. The boy attended court with a guardian, but the judge discharged him in view of his age.

Seven volunteers were arrested this evening in connection with picketing in Burra Bazaar.—A. P. Special.

FRENCH DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

—:o:—

Original Text For Sale

PARIS, (By Mail).

Exceptional interest attaches to a collection of letters patent bearing the signature of Louis XVI, which, it is announced, is to be offered for sale.

These documents contain the texts of laws upon which the French Republic is based. They represent the concessions which the King was compelled to make to the revolutionaries before events passed completely beond his control.

Among them is a declaration of the rights of man, the decree abolishing noble titles, and the decree abolishing feudal privileges, together with others constituting the municipalities and admitting non-Catholics to all administrative posts military and civil.

The collection, which disappeared from the national archives more than a century ago, is now the property of Baron W. L. de Gruneisen, a Russian, who is about to become a nationalised Frenchman.

An American collector is stated to have made an offer of £560, but the owner of the documents, anxious that they should remain in France, has declined the offer. Whether the Bibliotheque National will be able to acquire them at this price is doubtful.

ALLEGED ROUGH-HANDLING OF PRISONERS

—:o:—

Rumour In Lucknow Causes Excitement

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

Considerable excitement was created in the City yesterday, by the rumour to the effect that prisoners in the Lucknow Camp Jail were rough-handled by the authorities. It was further reported that over 100 of them bore marks of the injuries received.

The Lucknow Camp Jail, it must be remembered, is exclusively meant for detention of political prisoners of "C" Class.—A. P. Special.

WHEN TIMES ARE BAD

—:o:—

People Buy Many More New Books

"The year 1930 has been the most prolific in the history of British publishing," states "The Publishers' Circular."

"This may seem extraordinary in a year marked by profound economic depression, and is a proof of the vitality and enterprise of the book trade.

"The 'ill wind' of financial stringency has a stimulating effect on reading, as can be proved from the statistics of our public libraries.

"When money is scarce for the theatre or the talkies, then the joys of the arm-chair and the book are discovered."

The number of books recorded as issued during 1930 was 15,393, compared with 14,086 during 1929, an increase of 1,307.

The most considerable increases were:—

Fiction 198; Technology 137; History 112; Description and travel 110; Biography 104; Science 100; Religion 99; Poetry and Drama 73; Sociology 71 and Fine Arts 64.

With smaller increases in business, military and naval, literature, games, philosophy, agriculture, geography, law, domestic and education.

Small decreases had taken place in juvenile books, philology and medicine. Fiction again accounted for more than a quarter of the year's total.

Indian Air-Mail Delayed By Gales

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Indian airmail has been delayed by violent gales in the Mediterranean. The Imperial Airways flying boat "City of Salomica" made several fruitless attempts to fly the mail from India and Alexandria to Athens, and is still weatherbound at Alexandria, while the flyingboat "City of Alexandria" carrying eastbound mails is weatherbound in Crete.—Reuter

RUGBY.—The Third test match at Durban between England and South Africa ended in a draw. Following are the final scores:—South Africa 177 and 145 for eight. (Taylor not out 64). England 223 for 1 declared. (Wyatt 54 Hammond 136 not out, Leyland 31 not out).—B. O. W.

"INDIA MUST HAVE COMPLETE FINANCIAL AUTONOMY"

—:o:—

Speeches By Indian Delegates At Plenary Session.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Speeches which were handed in at the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference are noteworthy as stressing the achievements of the Conference while not minimising difficulties still to be faced.

Dr. Ambedkar, however, was not sanguine that Lord Sankey's plant will grow.

Mr. Pannirselvam on behalf of Indian Christians expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the various Sub-Committees.

FINANCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the Conference had achieved much, but he felt disappointed that so many matters were left undetermined. He emphasised that India's main demand must remain unaffected by the fate of the principle of Federation. He added with reference to finance that India must have complete financial and fiscal autonomy.

STABILITY OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Sir Hubert Carr emphasised the conditions on which Europeans approved, namely that the States should receive a strong proportion of representations, that the Crown should be adequately represented in the Legislature, this representation to be reduced as the transitional period expired, and that the Executive should hold office during the life of Parliament unless defeated by a two-thirds vote or dismissed by the Governor-General.

Sir H. Carr emphasised the need for assuring the stability of the constitution and ensuring protection of British commerce, and said Europeans would only be able to overcome natural hesitation accompanying a forward move if they were satisfied that the new constitution gave not only themselves but all minorities complete confidence.

COMMON WEAL.

Sir Manubhai Mehta pointed out that the Princes' support for Federalism was due to their own instinct of self-preservation. He pointed out that their internal sovereignty was being whittled down before the claims of Paramountcy and said while the Princes were prepared for diminution of some of their sovereignty in the interests of common weal, no needless sacrifices should be demanded.

Col. Haksar emphasised that the Conference had shown that Britain's policy was designed to secure harmony and agreement.

Raja Narendranath declared that the main outline of the Constitution showed material and substantial advance. He regretted that the minorities question had not been settled.

RURAL INTERESTS.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav considered that the constitution to be hammered out might be acceptable, but the spirit of Mr. Winston Churchill would not make for peace. He was gratified to see that the foremost British statesmen had now realised the necessity of meeting the Indian national demand. He urged that when the basis of suffrage was laid down rural interests should receive the attention they deserved.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) was not completely satisfied with Franchise Committee's report.

Sir Mirza Ismail pointed out that the communal negotiations had tended to accentuate a few points of difference and to obscure many points of agreement. He did not doubt that a just settlement would be accepted by the mass of Indians of all communities. In any case the British Government must pursue the work to which they had so nobly set their hands.

HARDER TASK IN BRITISH INDIA

Sir Akbar Hydari deprecated the emphasis laid on the points of disagreement, and counselled giving attention to the brighter side of the picture. He believed there was a general agreement in favour of the All-India Federation for subjects definitely defined with responsibility at the Centre for those subjects and autonomy in the Provinces, stable federal legislature and definite and clear reservations and safeguards with the Crown for the maintenance of peace and tranquility and financial stability and for the fulfilment of treaty obligations with the States. Sir Akbar Hydari expressed his gratification that the scheme adopted was one which in essentials he had thought out as a best solution, and that he was privileged to play his part in its final acceptance. Sir Akbar Hydari considered that practical agreement on most essential points was no mean achievement by the Conference and said there was plenty of time to adjust the differences, while working out the details.

Sir Akbar Hydari promised to do his best to induce the States, great and small, to accept the federal idea. He said his friends from British India had a harder task, but he believed that they would secure adherence of all fair-minded men, if they concentrated on principles, while working for adjustment of the differences. He hoped that in 2 or 3 months the work of the Conference would secure such support in India that it would be possible for the various expert committees to draft a detailed constitution on sound lines.—Reuter.

Mr. Andrews' Plea For Amnesty

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by Reuter, pleaded for special consideration for passive resisters imprisoned in India.—Reuter.

A DEGREE OF UNANIMITY REACHED ON MAIN ISSUES

—:o:—

SIR A. HYDARI ON DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The last of the functions held in connection with the Round Table Conference was held at Savoy Hotel, last night, when the Hyderabad delegation entertained the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Members at a dinner. After toasts of the King-Emperor and the Nizam, Sir Akbar Hydari as head of the Delegation proposed the health of the Premier and Government. He said that it was a great honour to entertain the Premier not only by reason of his high office, but rather because they were convinced that His Majesty's Government meant well by India, and they counted it fortunate that at this crisis in India's history they had a Prime Minister who had spent much time in India and thought deeply of the Indian questions. He believed that there had never been a Prime Minister in England, with such intimate knowledge of India's problems or such genuine desire to solve them on the lines agreeable to Indians. He paid a tribute to Miss Ishbel MacDonald (who was present) whose sympathy and sincerity had conquered the hearts of the delegates from India.

Continuing he said that looking back on the Conference he realised what difference it had made when people were brought in close contact and how suspicions were banished and good fellowship and confidence took their place. Even on points where settlement had not been reached, there had been a distinct relaxation of tension.

Sir A. Hydari concluded: "We return to India with the hope and with the satisfaction of having carried out to the best of our ability mandate we have received from the Nizam. It would have been expecting to much to find the solution of every difficulty; but we have arrived at a degree of unanimity on the main issue which I regard as the most remarkable achievement, the credit for which belongs, in the first place, to the Prime Minister. We are aware of the difficulties awaiting us. We must persuade our countrymen who have not had the advantage of sitting at the round table in this atmosphere of goodwill. We take up the difficult mission with more hope in our hearts than I ever believed it possible."

The Premier, replying, said that he and his colleagues appreciated the Nizams' work and services rendered by his great family. Paying tribute to Sir A. Hydari, he bore testimony to the value of Sir A. Hydar's assistance since the Princes had uttered the magic word "Federation." The Premier thanked him for the help he had given and suggestions he had made "which otherwise he would not have made."

A PRESENT TO PREMIER.

A bound volume of Ajanta paintings was presented to the Premier as a memento.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NATIONAL INTERESTS FIRST

—:o:—

M. Mody's Hopes Of Evolving Satisfactory Convention

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. H. P. Mody, interviewed by Reuter, expressed the opinion that much misconception existed in Bombay regarding the proposed convention to safeguard British rights. He said he had made it clear while supporting the principle that Indian interests must be paramount. There was no intention to touch the ordinary trading rights of British commercialists; but India must have the right to place national interests first. The policy of the formula adopted was a fair treatemnt consistent with the safeguarding of essential national interests. He had no doubt that a satisfactory Convention could be evolved.—Reuter.

"A Tremendous Advance", Says Sir S. Nair

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Sir Sankaran Nair said the Premier's declaration marked a tremendous advance, and if the Bill was framed on the lines indicated by the Premier they should have substantially achieved Dominion Status.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICA INTERESTED IN R. T. C. OUTCOME

—:o:—

Hope Of Trade Development

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Cape Town.—South Africa is very much interested in the outcome of the Round Table Conference. Authoritative circles stress its future economic importance, expressing the opinion that settlement of the Indian problem would unquestionably lead to trade development with India which imports wattle-bark and bullion direct from South Africa. As the Indo-South African agreement is due for revision in ten months' time, the settlement arising out of the Round Table Conference must have an all-important bearing on the negotiations which cannot long be delayed.—Reuter.

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